SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1881.

THE INDIAN POST OFFICE.

The annual report on the operation of the Post Office of India for the year 1879-80 shows that that year was not behind its predecessors in the matter of postal reform and development. The leading changes made were the introduction of post-cards, which are carried for the lowest fee charged in any country, the introduction of stamped nine-pie envelopes for soldiers' overland letters, and the partial reduction of the registration fee. The most important changes occurred towards the close of the year. In January, 1880 the money-order business was placed under the management of the postal department. On the 1st February, 1880, the new contract for accelerated carriage of the overland mails came into force, and with it the reduction of the postage rates on letters, post-cards, newspapers, books, and soldiers' letters. The valuable services rendered during the year by the department as a carrying agency for passengers, stores, and letters in connection with the Afghan war, deserved special mention.

Postal facilities were increased by the addition of 17 post offices, 225 letter-boxes, and 194 village postmen during the year. The aggregate length of postal lines decreased by 536 miles; but there was an extension on the railways of 444 miles. The post-cards acquired an immediate popularity, and, notwithstanding their competition, the numbers of letters received into the post exceeded by 2 per cent., the number received in the year previous. It is remarkable that the post-cards have not interfered with the demand for half-anna envelopes, which continues unabated. The total increase for the year in respect of all classes of correspondence, that is, letters, post-cards, newspapers, parcels, books and packets, was 8·4 per cent.

The parcel-post continues to gain in popularity, particularly as regards the despatches from England to India. The net revenue from this source was Rs. 1,18,084.

Correspondence with the United Kingdom increased 6·8 per cent. for letters and newspapers, and 24·6 per cent. for books. This result is almost entirely independent of the new reduced rates which were introduced on the 1st February, 1880.

The Dead Letter Office effectively disposed of 69·26 of the articles sent to it.

The expansion of the money-order business, in consequence of the vastly extended agency for receipt and disbursement afforded by the Post Offices, is remarkable. Almost equally remarkable is the sudden development of the insurance system. This system, which was only introduced at the commencement of 1878, enabled property, aggregating the enormous total of Rs. 6,97,69,219 to be transmitted by post without risk to the sender, in the year. The value-payable system has also developed very rapidly, but from its nature it is ordinarily used only by the European section of the public.

The financial results were good. There was a nett surplus of Rs. 1,52,545 after debiting the department with every charge that can be made against it. Taking the purely Postal Department alone, and excluding the profits earned in the carrying branch, there is a deficit of Rs. 1,72,392.

Mr. A. Monteath had charge of the department during the year. The Governor General in Council has already separately recorded his appreciation of the public services rendered by this distinguished officer. Of the other officers of the department, Mr. LeBreton has particularly earned the thanks of Government for his excellent services in Afghanistan. The work done by Lieutenant-Colonel Moore Lane and by the officers named in paragraph 81 of the report, also deserves pulic acknowledgment.

THE SIBI RAILWAY.

We referred on Saturday to the large sum (Rs. 2,000) taken weekly at Bell Put station on the Sibi Railway, and we now learn that every effort is being made to put the line in thorough order so as to encourage increased traffic upon it. The temporary wooden bridges are being replaced by more substantial structures, and the permanent ballasting of the line is being pushed forward. There are seven desert bridges in progress between Nuttall and Lindsay stations, all consisting of 20 feet girders on brick piers. The timber trestles are being pulled up, but are to be kept in store for an emergency, as the effect of the floods upon the line may be very severe. The temporary line which was laid from Sibi to Pir Chowki at the mouth of the Bolan Pass is, it would seem, to be maintained as a permanent offshoot of the railway, for the large bridges over the Kamri and Nari streams have been begun. The former bridge will have three spans of 60 feet girders on brick piers, each resting on two iron well-curbs to be sunk 30 feet. The Nari bridge will have seven spans of 100 feet girders on similar piers. This short branch line has only been used for carrying troops and stores, but it will of course be opened for public traffic as soon as the settlement of the Kandahar question eases the strain upon its carrying powers. There is now no water to be got between Jacobabad and Sibi, even water for mixing the mortar for the bridges having to be carried in iron tanks by the ballast trains. Deep borings are being made at the desert stations, and it is hoped that Artesian springs may be tapped. This would lessen the traffic difficulties enormously, and would also greatly reduce the working expenses. The railway so far has been a much greater success than even the most sanguine could have anticipated.—*Pioneer.*

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A special general meeting of the Corporation was held on Monday afternoon at the Municipal Offices. There were present :—Mr. T. Blaney, Chairman, Messrs. E. B. Carroll, R. N. Coghlan, Surgeon Major H. Cook, P. C. DeSouza, J. R. Duxbury, Edwin Richard Freeborn, Grattan Geary, D. E. Gostling, James Greaves, D. S. Kemp, John Macfarlane, F. Mathew, Captain H. Morland, P. Peterson, Surgeon Major John Pinkerton, Sir Frank H. Souter, J. Thorburn, C. A. Turner, Commissioner, Executive Engineer on special duty, Deputy Executive Engineer in charge, Solicitor Crawford, Acting Health Officer, Assistant Executive Engineer, Controller, Messrs. Atmaram Pandurang, G.G.M.C., Bhaishanker Nanabhoy, Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Dadabhoy, Khan Bahadoor, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Cowasjee Hormusjee, G.G.M.C., Gokuldas Jugmohundas, Hirjee Ardaseer Dady, Homejee Cursetjee Dady, Hurkissondas Narrotumdas, the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Javerilal Oomiashanker Yajink, Mahomed Alli Rogay, Mooljee Bhowanidass, Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban, Khan Bahadoor, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Nowrojee Byramjee Suntook, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Pherozshaw Merwanjee Mehta, Raghoonath Narayan Khote, Shewjee Dhurmajee, Tribhowandas Munguldas, Tribhowandas Vurjeewandas, Vandrawandas Purshotumdas, Venayekrao Ramchunder Luxmonjee, the Hon. Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

The Corporation considered some correspondence which had passed between their solicitors and the solicitor for Syed Imamudin and others (the defendants in the suit filed for the recovery of ground in the Victoria Gardens) regarding the proposal of the former that the settlement sanctioned by the Corporation in their resolution of 26th November last should be recorded by a consent decree in the suit.

The following correspondence was read :—

March 21st, 1881.

Corporation vs. Syed Emamoodeen and others.

To H. W. Barrow, Esq., Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.

Sir,—With reference to the correspondence herein, which is to be considered by the Corporation at their to-day's meeting, you will please find herewith a letter under my signature, as Solicitor to the defendants, in the form tendered by Messrs. Crawford and Boevey with their letter of the 26th January, 1881. I find that Messrs. Crawford and Boevey in this letter, dated 2nd February, 1881, and addressed to Mr. Grant, observed that "a simple letter under the signatures of the defendants or their solicitor in the form already tendered would probably suffice." And I, as a member of the Corporation, humbly trust that the Corporation, with the forbearance and liberal-mindedness they have invariably shown in this matter, will be pleased to accept the accompanying letter, and thus put an end to this unfortunate affair. I would have done myself the honour and pleasure to attend to-day's meeting, but I find there is another engagement which I must attend.—I have, &c,

R. M. Sayani,
Member, Municipal Corporation.

No. 452.

Bombay, January, 1881.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction. Suit No. 233 of 1880.

The Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay, Plaintiff.

vs.

Syed Emamoodeen Raiai, Syed Abddoola, Syed Assudulla, and Shaik Emam Shaik Bappoo, Defendants.

To Messrs. Crawford and Boevey, Attorney for the abovenamed plaintiffs.

Dear Sirs,—I beg to inform you that the defendants abandon all claim to the premises which form the subject-matter of this suit, and are willing to give the plaintiffs immediate possession of same unconditionally.

Yours faithfully,—R. M. Sayani,
Attorney for the Defendants above named.

The Chairman remarked that the solicitors for the Corporation were of opinion that the consent decree ought to be obtained in order that the matter might be finally ended.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee moved the following resolution on the subject :—

"That the Corporation are of opinion that a decree of the High Court should be obtained in the suit (No. 233 of 1880) against Syed Emamoodeen Raifai and others, and that the solicitors be instructed that, unless the defendants consent to a decree being passed directing them forthwith and unconditionally to give up to the Corporation quiet and peaceable possession of the premises the subject of that suit, the decision of the matter must be left to the Court, and no further proposal for a compromise or settlement will be entertained; but if a decree in the terms above set forth be consented to, the Corporation will not insist on their costs being paid by the defendants. Further resolved, that it be recorded that in passing their resolution on the subject of this suit on the 26th November last it was not, and is not, the intention of the Corporation that the concluding words of that resolution, namely, 'and the Commissioner be requested to arrange for the premises being left in charge of a Mahomedan mallee, and for the admission of a moolla during the daytime to the premises,' should form any part of the terms of settlement as between the Corporation and the defendants."

Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhoy seconded.

Mr. Gokuldas Jagmohundas observed that Mr. Latham was of opinion that the letter submitted by Mr. Sayani was sufficient for the purpose of the Corporation, and he (the speaker) thought it would be better to accept the letter.

Mr. Carroll strongly supported Mr. Nowrojee's proposition, as it would bring the matter to a final issue. The defendants knew they were in the wrong, and he thought the Corporation should not miss the opportunity of finally closing the subject. It was not a matter that affected merely the Corporation and the defendants, but it was one that would affect the whole public of Bombay for generations to come.

Mr. Mahomed Alli Rogay believed a consent decree would be highly acceptable to the defendants, but he objected to the latter part of Mr. Nowrojee's resolution. If the Corporation intended to provide for a mallee and moolla being there on sufferance, why should there be any such addition to the resolution? He would move as an amendment that Mr. Nowrojee's proposition, with the exception of the latter portion of it, from the words "further resolved," be adopted.

Mr. Peterson seconded the amendment.

Mr. Crawford, solicitor for the Corporation, said that a draft of the letter which Mr. Saiyani had at the last moment sent in was sent to him on the 26th January, two months ago. As a reply, he simply returned the letter unsigned. He was asked to say if he intended to sign it, but he did not give a direct answer, and did not express willingness to do so; and no direct answer had been obtained until that morning. Having regard to the fact that this letter was refused in the first instance, he (Mr. Crawford) was not prepared to take on himself the responsibility of saying that it was as satisfactory as a consent decree; he did not think it was.

Mr. Nowrojee's motion was then carried.

FINANCIAL QUESTIONS.

Sanction was asked to the following payments, amounting to Rs. 9,732-7-5, from surplus cash balance, as recommended by the Town Council :—Half of the amount of the salary of Mr. Rowe, Superintendent of Workshops, from 23rd November to 23rd December, 1880, during which period he was under suspension, Rs. 226-14-11; cost of constructing drain at Kassara Basin, Mazagon, the grant for 1880 having lapsed, Rs. 5,883; excess on the budget grant for feed of meat-van bullocks for current year, Rs. 1,115; cost of 3″ water-main for Banian Hall, Wady-street, Girgaum, Rs. 547-8-6; cost of filling in the northern portion of Jewish cemetery in Grant-road, Rs. 960; contribution of Rs. 1,000 towards the total cost (Rs. 2,650) of pumping out the Mombadevi tank in 1879, Rs. 1,000.

Dr. Cook proposed that the sanction asked for be given.

There was a discussion, opened by Mr. Kapadia, with reference to the Jewish cemetery and the Mombadevi tank.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner, in reply to Mr. Kapadia's questions, said the Mombadevi tank was pumped out in 1879, and a correspondence had since been going on regarding the payment of a balance due to the Municipality by the trustees of the tank, who denied the accuracy of the charges for pumping. On looking over the record, he found that in 1872 the Corporation allowed Rs. 1,000 towards the work, and he thought it would be well to do so on this occasion. As to the Jewish cemetery, the community had no funds wherewith to carry out the work, and the question was whether the Corporation would allow it to remain a swamp, or vote a small sum for filling it up.

Mr. Pherozshaw Mehta said the Acting Municipal Commissioner's answer in regard to the cemetery was satisfactory, but the answer with reference to the Mombadevi tank was not satisfactory. He failed to see that any case was made out for paying this sum of Rs. 1,000. The Commissioner said he followed the precedent of a previous year, but that in itself was a strong argument against their paying the money, as they were establishing a precedent for taking on themselves the obligation of cleaning out the tank. The tank belonged to the Hindoo community exclusively, and the Municipality should not bear the expense of cleaning it. If the Municipality had sent an incorrect bill to the trustees, it should be amended. If the bill was correct, they should proceed against the trustees for the recovery of the sum due. It seemed to be no case for a compromise. He would propose as an amendment that the payments be sanctioned, less the Rs. 1,000 for pumping out the Mombadevi tank.

Mr. Cowasjee Hormusjee seconded the amendment.

Dr. Cook and Dr. Pinkerton pointed out that the clearing of the tank was a benefit to the inhabitants of Bombay. Dr. Cook proceeded to say that the trustees were called on to clean it out. In compliance with that order they did their best. They paid the whole of the cost, except what was set down for the use of the municipal engine and pump, and the Town Council thought it better to remit the charge thus made, and let it be a contribution by the Municipality towards the sanitary work carried out at that time. It was for the Corporation to say whether they thought this was a right thing to do; but the reasons which influenced the Council would probably influence the Corporation.

Mr. Macfarlane thought it was exceedingly unadvisable that persons having any business with the Municipality should be led to believe that by disputing a bill they could get a large amount taken off. He considered it was the duty of the trustees of the tank to clear it out at their own expense. If the Municipality had not charged more for the use of their engine and pump than a firm whose business it was to supply such things, then the trustees should be made to pay the money.

The amendment proposed by Mr. P. Mehta was, after some further discussion, carried.

THE CORPORATION AND THE C. D. ACT.

Mr. G. Geary, in accordance with notice previously given, asked the Municipal Commissioner whether he was aware that upon an inspection of the inmates of the Bombay Lock Hospital recently by the Surgeon-General, Dr. Beatty, and Drs. Blanc and Knapp, it was found that out of two hundred women detained in the institution, ninety-two were not suffering from contagious diseases of any kind whatever, and that amongst the remainder there were not any who were labouring under that form of contagious disease which it is the special object of the C. D. Act to reach; also whether he was aware that there were now only fifty inmates in the said hospital, showing an average of five per cent. only of illness amongst the classes brought upon the police books under the operation of the Act, the result completely refuting the assertions of those instrumental in re-introducing the Act into Bombay, namely, that sixty to eighty per cent., or at all events considerably upwards of fifty per cent., of those admitted into the general hospitals of the city had suffered from the most aggravated form of contagious disease, which was a wide-spreading plague threatening the health not only of the present, but of future generations? also whether it having been ascertained that only five per cent. of the native women brought under the operation of the Act suffered from contagious disease, while of the European women none were found to be so suffering, the result being that there were only 50 or 60 inmates on an average now in the Lock Hospital, the Municipal Commissioner would deem it to be his duty to draw the attention of the Government of Bombay to the facts referred to, with a view of inducing the Government to reconsider the propriety of deducting from the police grant due to this city the sum of Rs. 15,000, on the plea that it was required for further lock hospital accommodation? In asking the Municipal Commissioner to answer these questions, he might be permitted to call attention to the fact that the circumstances and statistics set forth in them cut to the very root of the whole case of the supporters of the Act, as set forth in the speeches made in the Corporation in July and August last. At the end of July he remembered very distinctly that, after going through a number of statistics and statements very well grounded, he predicted that in one, two, or three years the Act would prove to be a failure in Bombay, as it had proved a failure on a former occasion. But they had not had to wait for two or three years; for six months had not elapsed when the Act broke completely down, and the failure predicted had come to pass. (Hear.) This fact utterly demolished the statements set forth by Dr. Cook, who was generally considered, and rightly so, to be the godfather of the C. D. Act in that Corporation. Dr. Cook's statement was this—"The prevalence of syphilitic taint amongst the masses of the people of Bombay is very great. Of all the patients admitted into the clinical wards of our hospital, the previous history is carefully taken by the clinical clerks in order to elicit whether any syphilitic taint exists. On a late occasion I put a question to the class of clinical clerks to ascertain what, in their experience as case-writers, was the proportion of cases thus affected, and the unanimous opinion was that it averaged between 60 and 80 per cent. I am convinced that considerably upwards of 50 per cent. of all admitted have a previous syphilitic history." On the faith of that and other statements equally strong, and equally erroneous, the Act was re-introduced into Bombay and a Lock Hospital established. The patients therein had been examined by no less an authority than the Surgeon General himself, assisted subsequently by Dr. Blanc and Dr. Knapp, and they found in that hospital, which was expressly set apart for the treatment of contagious disease in Bombay, that such disease did not effect 60 or 80 or even 50 per cent. of the inmates, though it was said that proportion was found in the general hospitals. These medical authorities found on examination that in this Lock Hospital, of some 200 women 92 were not suffering from contagious disease of any kind whatever, and that of the remainder none were suffering from that form of contagious disease which it was the special object of the C. D. Act to reach. Never had there been a more complete refutation of the exaggerated and fantastic statistics placed before the Corporation last July. The facts on which his first question was based became known before the close of the year in which the Act was re-introduced. They were now at the end of March, but it was in November and December last that the inmates of the Lock Hospital, the supposed diseased women, were brought in by police pressure and kept there as in a prison. Of these one-half were not suffering from any contagious disease whatever. If this could not be controverted, the whole case of the C. D. Act in this city had fallen to the ground, and the Act should be once more abolished—the sooner the better. (Hear.) It was some weeks since he put these questions without giving notice to the Municipal Commissioner, Dr. Weir, in the presence of Dr. Cook and other medical gentlemen, but not one of them ventured to stand up in that place and say that the statements were wrong in one iota, or were in any degree overcoloured or inexact. When he put these questions to Dr. Weir it was well-known that the same facts had been stated months before, and then not a single gentleman came forward to say that the statements were wrong. He defied them to impugn the literal accuracy of these statements in one particular, and that being so, the case which Dr. Cook had so laboriously attempted to make out had completely fallen through. Passing from that question, he came to the second and asked whether the Municipal Commissioner was aware that there were now only some 50 or 60 inmates in the Lock Hospital. And here let him say that he had not had access to official returns; therefore the number might be 55 or 75, or somewhere thereabouts; but of the substantial accuracy of the statement he was as satisfied as he was of the literal accuracy of the first statement—that there were 50 per cent, that was to say, one half of the number in the hospital, who were not suffering from contagious disease at all. According to Dr. Cook, the population of Bombay was eaten up by contagious disease. Now, if it turned out that of some 800 or 1,000 women placed on the police books by the efforts of the police acting under the orders of Sir Frank Souter, only some 50 or 60 were found to be suffering from this disease, what became of the statements of Dr. Cook that upwards of 50 or 60 or 80 per cent. of the people coming to the general hospitals of the city were suffering from this frightful taint? If that statement fell through, was there a shadow of a case left for the continuance of the Act in Bombay? They were not then engaged in discussing any abstract question: they had specially in view the appropriation by the Government of the sum of Rs. 15,000 due as a part of the police grant. (Hear.) Government took upon itself to appropriate, or misappropriate rather, that sum without the leave of the Corporation and after its permission had been refused, and it did so on the ground that the amount of contagious disease in the city, in its worst form, was so great that the hospital was choked, and there was no room for more beds or patients, and the whole affair was at a standstill, and would remain so until they had Rs. 15,000 of the ratepayers' money to establish a Lock Hospital. A large building was taken, furniture ordered, and a new hospital was about to be filled with healthy patients, as the old one had been, when the propriety of examining into the state of affairs occurred to the Surgeon General, with the result already stated. He asked the Municipal Commissioner whether it had not been ascertained that only some five per cent. of the native women under the operation of the Act suffered from contagious disease, while of the European women none were found to be suffering from the syphilitic form of disease, the only form for which Contagious Diseases Acts were invented, the result being that some 50 or 60 inmates, or thereabouts, were in the Lock Hospital. That being so, would the Acting Municipal Commissioner deem it his duty to communicate with Government, with a view to inducing it to re-consider the appropriation of Rs. 15,000 from the police grant. It was quite clear that if there were not enough women to fill the first Lock Hospital, the pretence that Rs. 15,000 were wanted for a second was no longer valid. The only thing Government could now do was to withdraw from the false position it had unfortunately taken up in this matter, and pay over the intercepted money. He (Mr. Geary) himself proposed, when this matter first came up, that if the want was proved and if the financial condition of the Corporation admitted of it, they would be willing to vote Rs. 15,000 for the alleviation of disease, in addition to the large sums already voted. What the Corporation then had in mind was this—that while strongly disapproving of the arbitrary and objectionable machinery of the C. D. Act, they would be willing to give a considerable sum of money for free wards in existing hospitals, or for some new hospital. But the whole statement of the prevalence of contagious disease had been most scandalously exaggerated. Such a bogus case had not been brought before the public since the Strachey bogus budget, and it had broken down within six months under the first test applied to it. There were other tests which, if applied, would show that the Act was objectionable in other forms. The existing hospital would hold twice as many as could be collected out of the slums of Bombay by the activity of the police, and this being so, the Government was bound in all honour and in all principle to restore the money they had improperly withheld from the Corporation, and the C. D. Act should be once more, and finally, suppressed in this city. (Applause.) When the Corporation discussed this question in July last, the example of continental cities was brought before them by Dr. Cook and other advocates of the Act. He (Mr. Geary) pointed out that though such laws had for years been in operation, there was a strong medical and stronger general opinion against them, and that they were generally regarded as failures, and as most injurious to the community. This was laughed at by some at the time; but what did they find now? Paris had decided to put an end to the system from the 1st January next, for good; and the city of Brussels would follow the example, and Hamburg, Berlin, and Vienna also. London had never been foolish enough to have recourse to that system, and Bombay had been misled—he could not say to adopt it, because the Corporation had distinctly repudiated its adoption—but the Government had been misled into attempting to enforce it here. He now ventured to say that, whether it was immediately or ultimately suspended, the C. D. Act in Bombay was doomed. He asked the Municipal Commissioner to answer his questions, and on the answer given he would propose a motion (Applause.)

Sir Frank Souter said he wished to correct a slight inaccuracy in regard to the figures quoted by the last speaker. The number of patients in the Lock Hospital that day was 88. As to women being taken there by the oppression of the police, there had not been one solitary complaint against the police, who had acted with the greatest consideration.

Mr. Geary remarked that what he had said was that the women were brought into the hospital by pressure of the police. He would like to ask Sir Frank Souter, was it not true that 18 or 20 women were brought up by the police and fined by a magistrate for absenting themselves from the operations of the Act?

Mr. Pherozshaw Mehta asked if there had not been an instance of force, which was frustrated by the Police Court. There was one case in which the police tried to work the Act in a perfectly intolerable way. The case was brought into the Police Court, and was there set right. If what the police had done had been in accordance with the law, a respectable woman would have to go to a Police Court to establish her respectability; but fortunately the Act did not require that.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner suggested that the consideration of the question should be postponed for a short time. The Surgeon-General was preparing a report on the working of the Contagious Diseases Act, as far as the Lock Hospital was concerned, for the past six months. Sir F. Souter also was preparing a report; and when these were laid before the Corporation they would not only be in a position to judge of the Act, but their views would probably be somewhat modified.

Mr. Geary said he was in the hands of the Corporation. He thought it inconvenient that the reply to the simple questions put should be deferred. They applied to matters some months, old, and no report could possibly alter the facts. He put these questions first without notice, and after an interval of several weeks he put them with notice; and he thought it was due to the C. D. department itself that allegations of so grave a nature regarding matters transpiring four or five months ago should be either confirmed or contradicted. There had been ample time to ascertain their truth, and he thought it would be a great mistake to defer the answer. If what he stated was a fact, it could not be glossed over by reports, and could not be altered by subsequent statistics. If it was found that the working of the Act since December last had been very efficient, he had no doubt this would be shown by the admirable reports that would be laid on the table by the officials. They had now to deal with specific allegations—were his statements facts, or were they the products of imagination?

Dr. Pinkerton.—It seems to me that it is very unfair to assume that these statements must be accurate merely because they are not contradicted.

The Chairman said that it was out of order to discuss the questions before they were answered. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Geary thought it would be best to get at the facts as soon as possible. (Hear, hear.) He dared to say that the Commissioner was as well aware as he was himself, or as was Dr. Pinkerton (laughter), whether the allegations were or were not founded on facts. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Cowasjee—I can stand up here and say they are imaginary——

Mr. Pherozshaw Mehta rose to a point of order; the Municipal Commissioner had not answered the questions.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner said that if Mr. Geary considered for a moment he would see the advisability, if not the absolute necessity, of waiting for the report of the Surgeon-General. He believed it was true that there were some women found in the hospital not actually suffering from disease.

Mr. Geary—About one-half! (Hear, hear, and laughter.)

The Acting Municipal Commissioner said he would not pledge himself to that statement (Laughter.) That would always be the case. (Oh, oh!) Women after recovering from the disease were not discharged at the first moment. They were in hospital under inspection. The contingency was one that might arise at any time in the management of a Lock Hospital. A considerable percentage of disease was found among European women. He did not speak with official authority, but among the women examined 34 were found suffering from disease. He thought Mr. Geary would do well to postpone the discussion till they had the complete report of the Surgeon General.

Dr. Pinkerton.—I was challenged by Mr. Geary to say anything——

The Chairman called Dr. Pinkerton to order, as there was no motion before the Corporation.

Mr. Geary said he thought they might take it that judgment was allowed, practically, to go by default. He would move that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to draw the attention of the Government of Bombay to the facts now referred to, with the view of inducing the Government to reconsider the propriety of abducting Rs. 15,000 from the police grant, for *further* lock hospital accommodation. That motion, he thought, he was quite justified in bringing before them from the nature of the answer given by the Municipal Commissioner. The fact had not been controverted that on a certain day at the close of last year this hospital that was represented to be overcrowded by persons suffering from a malignant disease was suddenly overhauled by competent medical gentlemen, and that about one-half—"a few women," as Dr. Weir cheerfully observed—had no more business to be there than Dr. Weir himself. (Laughter.) It had been suggested that possibly the women who were examined by these medical gentlemen and found not to have disease had at some previous time during their incarceration been suffering from disease. Whose word had they for that? They had the testimony of the house surgeon of the hospital, who had since resigned. It was manifest that the whole thing was a blunder from beginning to end. Of the women who were hustled into the hospital somehow, with or without the aid of the police, one-half had no business there at all, and the other half might very well have been left out, seeing that the disease they were suffering from was not of that character which entails constitutional or hereditary suffering.

Mr. Macfarlane—That, I am told, is denied.

Mr. Geary said he had heard the most extraordinary things asserted and denied with regard to this Act, but those who had taken the pains to master the history of the subject knew perfectly well that the forms of disease referred to did not entail a constitutional taint, and bring sorrow on children's children, as was most despondently stated by Dr. Cook. The Act had broken down on the showing of its advocates, and there was no case for the defence.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee said Mr. Geary had made out a *primâ facie* case. Independently of the result of the memorial which had been addressed to the Government of India, and about which he was very sanguine, they must induce the Government of Bombay to reconsider the case and say there was no urgent necessity for taking away against their wishes a large portion of the police grant, which ought to be left intact and appropriated to its legitimate purpose. He was sorry to say that another inroad was being made by Government against the grant, for notice had been given that Rs. 5,000 more would be taken for some contingent police charges; this however, would form the subject of a separate and distinct representation to the Government. Mr. Geary's motion would, he trusted, commend itself to the favourable consideration of, and adoption by, the Corporation of Bombay.

Mr. Pherozshaw Mehta thought a large majority of the Corporation would be thankful to Mr. Geary for the questions he had brought before them. He would like to make one suggestion with regard to the matter. He had a very high regard for their Acting Municipal Commissioner, and he thought it would hardly be fair to put him in the position in which Mr. Geary's proposition might place him. After the long notice that had been given, the Municipal Commissioner should have come there prepared with answers to the questions which had been put to him. He had drawn certain inferences, but it was not required that he should do this; he was asked merely to answer some questions relating to matters of fact. Dr. Weir said reports were being prepared; but they knew how reports could be framed to accommodate any views, and he was afraid they were accustomed to look on such reports with much suspicion. He would not for one moment say they would not be fairly written, but it was only human nature to draw inferences in accordance with the opinions one held on any particular matter. As he had great regard for the Acting Municipal Commissioner, he hoped the Corporation would not place him in an unpleasant position. Dr. Weir had practically refused to answer those questions, and any proposition that would compel him to go to the Government, as an advocate of the C. D. Act, in sackcloth and ashes, would place him in a very unpleasant position. Mr. Geary might put his proposition in a somewhat different form, to the effect that the questions asked and the reply given be recorded, and that, the Municipal Commissioner be requested to draw the attention of Government to the questions and reply. Dr. Weir was an administrative officer, and he might well be asked to do that. There could be no doubt that the Government case had broken down. It might be useless for them to go to the Government, but the matter should at any rate be represented in a proper light. They had been told that they had bound themselves to pay the sum of Rs. 15,000, and their "consciences" were appealed to in relation to the matter; but it seemed to him that when the word "conscience" was pronounced it should have been applied to the case of those who made such a startling statement. The Corporation had not entertained for a single moment the intention of giving Rs. 15,000 to a Lock Hospital, and the assertion that they had done so was audacious.

Mr. Gostling suggested that the letter to the Government should be sent by the Chairman.

Mr. Geary and Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee accepted this alteration.

Mr. Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban remarked that the Corporation were much indebted to Mr. Geary for bringing his questions before them. The Lock Hospital was not a Municipal, but entirely a Government institution. He would like to know if Dr. Weir had endeavoured to find out the facts from the Lock Hospital authorities. If he had endeavoured and had failed, then he was not to blame. If he had not done so, he thought the Corporation should postpone the consideration of the question.

Dr. Weir said that shortly after Mr. Geary's last proposition he wrote to the Surgeon-General and sent him a copy of the motion. He received several letters from the Surgeon-General, who said the questions could not be answered until the reports, giving details, had been drawn up. The Surgeon-General sent him a valuable report from the officers of the Lock Hospital. He had received certain information from the Surgeon-General upon the subject, but it was confidential.

Dr. Cook said he should like, if possible, to avoid all personalities and not follow the lead of a gentleman there who, if he was not absolutely and sometimes offensively personal, was nothing at all. ("Order" and several cries of "Oh, Oh!") That gentleman never made a statement there without making reference to some person or other who had been instrumental in bringing the subject before them. They had heard what he had just said in regard to himself (Dr. Cook.) He had attempted to lay the whole stress of the question on him (Dr. Cook). He had only to say that he had been a very strong supporter of this Act because he was convinced of its value. He had previously fully explained all his reasons for carryiug it out, and he would not repeat them, as he did not think anything more could be said on the matter; he was content to allow the arguments he used then to stand. Mr. Geary had made a statement to the effect that when he brought forward his questions on another occasion no one in the Corporation had the courage to stand up and answer them. But no notice was given, and it would have been a step in the wrong direction for any man to have stood up then and answered questions of such importance. He (Dr. Cook) was charged with having made erroneous statements to the effect that in his opinion 50 per cent. among the natives were found to be suffering from the results of this disease. He did not know that Mr. Geary's opinion had any special value as compared with his own; if it had, then by all means let it stand for what it was worth. Mr. Geary's argument was that not one-half of those admitted into the Lock Hospital were suffering from the disease in its worse form, therefore it was quite impossible that the statement he (Dr. Cook) had made could be true. To confute this argument did not require any logic. He did not think any one could give information on this subject which would be of any value; and he must allow his statement to stand for what it was worth. He really wished questions like this could be brought forward and discussed with temper, and without the introduction of personalities. If one who, like himself, felt it his duty, knowing or thinking he knew more on the subject of the health of the people than people generally he did not think the matter should be made a personal one, but the most objectionable personalities had been brought in whenever it was possible to do so. (Oh, oh!) He must leave it to the good sense of the Corporation to consider this question—whether it was not growing among them there and had not better be at once restrained. As to the statements put forward by Mr. Geary, he thought they might to a certain extent be refuted by the report made by Dr. Philip de Souza, the chief medical officer in charge of the hospital, who had sent to the Municipal Commissioner a statement giving the number treated in the hospital and the kind of disease, and he (Dr. Cook) presumed these figures might be taken as reliable *data*. Dr. Cook proceeded to give certain medical facts and figures from the report of Dr. DeSouza which he himself intimated ought not to be published. The statistics given in the report, he said, sufficiently answered Mr. Geary's question as to whether or not there was any such disease existing in Bombay.

Mr. Geary.—I never asked so foolish a question.

Dr. Cook said that as to the dreadful results that were to follow the working of the Act in Bombay, the Commissioner of Police had already given them an answer. His (Dr. Cook's) enquiries showed there had been a general willingness rather than otherwise on the part of the unfortunate people to avail themselves of the means of cure. He had heard of several cases in which when the hospital was at its fullest the hospital authorities were obliged to refuse admission to some of those who sought it. As regards the last point, when the examination was made by the committee appointed for that purpose the explanation given by Dr. Weir, although it was laughed at by the proposer of this resolution, was a true one. Dr. Anderson did not imediately on the disappearance of the symptoms send out the affected patients, who were sent there by responsible medical men. It was found that the vast majority of cases in this hospital were fit for being dismissed, and they were accordingly dismissed. He was really not aware that any further question remained to be discussed, and he would put it whether it would not be well that the reporters should be asked that the whole of this discussion should be left unpublished in the newspapers. This unsavoury and disgusting subject should not be forced again into every house in the country. He would, with the permission of the Chairman, make the suggestion that the reporters be asked to refrain from publishing the debate.

Mr. Macfarlane seconded this, remarking that he thought it was very undesirable such a discussion should be published.

Mr. Geary said that on a previous occasion when this question was discussed Dr. Cook did not think it necessary to stand up and make such a request. He thought that even this very disagreeable subject might be discussed without becoming disgusting if due reticence were observed by the speakers. Dr. Cook had charged him with being personally offensive, though he was entirely unconscious that he had been so; but Dr. Cook would not venture to say that he had spoken of this subject in an offensive way. (Hear, hear.) He had suppressed many damaging facts simply because he thought they were not of a character to introduce before a mixed audience, or to go before the world. If Dr. Cook had not followed that example it might be right and proper to tone down portions of the speech that gentleman had delivered. He pointedly called the attention of the meeting to the fact that on the previous occasion no attempt was made to suppress the publication of the discussion.

Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik strongly opposed the suggestion made by Dr. Cook. The Act itself flaunted worse matters about the city. He trusted that the Corporation would be roused to a sense of its duty, so that short work might be made of such legislation. The Act was formed on a wrong basis and was constitutionally wrong. He thought a great deal more mischief was done by the working of the Act than by a thorough ventilation. No case had been made out for such an Act being worked at the expense of the Corporation without their concurrence. It was of vital importance that the discussion should be reported as such discussions had hitherto been.

Dr. Cook's motion was put and lost, only four members voting in favour of it.

At five p. m. the adjournment of the meeting was proposed by Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, seconded by Mr. Freeborn, but the motion was lost.

Mr. C. A Turner proposed the following amendment:—"That the consideration of the matter stand over until the reports of the Surgeon-General and the Police Commissioner, now in course of preparation, are received by the Corporation."

Dr. Pinkerton seconded this and observed that Mr. Geary had gone out of his way to twit the medical men sitting there with not standing up to oppose what he said at a previous meeting. He did not do so because he thought, "what is the good of taking notice of Mr. Geary's questions?" they had been discussed at that meeting, and all that could be arrived at was, that no information could be given. Mr. Geary had no business to bring in the matter of the Rs. 15,000 without giving due notice.

Mr. Geary.—I did give notice; it is part and parcel of the question.

Mr. Murzban supported the amendment, on the ground that the questions had not yet been replied to by the Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. Macfarlane also supported the amendment.

On being put the amendment was lost, nine members only voting for it.

Mr. Geary's motion was carried by a large majority.

The Corporation then adjourned until Friday.

BENGAL.

Extraordinary Weather in Calcutta.—We are accustomed at this time of year to have occasional north-westers and hail-storms, such as we had on the 5th instant; but that we should have three consecutive days of thunderstorms and almost constant rain from the south-west is altogether an abnormal state of things. I have searched diligently, so far as I have been able, the records of the weather for the last twenty years, and I can find no similar case recorded.—*Englishman's Saturday Evening Journal.*

A Father's Right.—A case of considerable importance is fixed for argument before Mr. Justice Wilson at the High Court on the 28th instant. The question at issue will be, whether a father in India has a right to the custody of his infant child, in preference to the mother's relatives, the mother herself being dead. The application in the matter was made by Mr. Piffard, instructed by Mr. S. J. Leslie, on behalf of a gentleman in the service of the East Indian Railway. It appeared that the child was born about five years ago, and that after her mother's death the father, who had no home to take her to, allowed her to remain with her mother's relatives. Subsequently he re-married, and was now anxious to have his child; but the mother's relatives decline to part with her. The defence, we understand, will be, that the mother on her death-bed made over the child to the grand-aunt.—*Statesman.*

MADRAS.

Sale of Elephants at Colombo.—Five elephants, which have hitherto been used by the Public Works Department, were put up for sale by Mr. J. W. Home, auctioneer. The sale of the animals was very wisely advertised several weeks ago, and the result has been the arrival of Mr. John Wilson, of the well-known circus, who bought four of the five elephants offered. The first bought to the hammer was "Gunneyah," a male supposed to be of about 30 years of age, weighing 75 cwts, and being 9ft. 2in. This enormous quadruped was purchased by Mr. Wilson for Rs. 800, "Kapuri," a lady elephant of tenderer years, 25, being 7 ft. 7 in. height, and weighing 5¼ cwts., was the next to attract Mr. Home's attention, and was the subject of competition. Mr. Simon Fernando seemed determined to get "Kapuri" and paid Rs. 900 for her. Next came "Walli," also a female, weighing 26cwts., 12 years of age, and standing 6 ft. 5 in. This pachyderm was harnessed, if we can use that word for one collar, to a large cart, and seemed very tame and tractable. Mr. Wilson was the purchaser, for Rs. 500. A pair of smaller, handsome elephants were next brought forward, and one ("Selli") put up for sale, with the option to the purchaser of purchasing the other at the same price. "Selli" is a female, ten years old, weighing 21 cwts, and standing 5 ft. 4in. "Ambah," a male, 10 years old, weighing 22¼ cwts., and 5 ft. 6 in. in height. The former was bought by Mrs. Wilson for Rs. 520, but at that price she did now wish to take the latter. Consequently "Ambah" was the subject of further bidding, and was sold to Mrs. Wilson for Rs. 300. The total sum realized was Rs. 3,020.—*Observer.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

Mails Delayed.—The *Indian Herald* of the 21st inst. states:— Owing to the break down of the Jubbulpore train at Sutna, the Bombay and Madras mails have not been received this morning.

Lord and Lady Ripon.—A telegram to the *Civil and Militery Gazette* from Umballa, March 18, states:—The special train conveying His Excellency the Viceroy and the Marchioness of Ripon arrived here punctually at 10-30 a. m. to-day. Lord Ripon was accompanied by Messrs. Lyall, Primrose, Lepel Griffin, Major White, Captain the Hon'ble W. C. FitzWilliam, A.-D.-C., Lieut. Perry and Surgeon Major Anderson. The party had early tea at Mozuffernuggar station, which was most tastefully dceorated with flowers. Their Excellencies looked remarkably well as they stepped from the train, after the long journey from Calcutta. The Viceregal party were received on the platform (which was covered with crimson cloth) by the civil and military authorities, and the usual guard of honour. The following railway officials accompained the train: Major Tait, Messrs. Bocquet, David Ross and Sandiford.

Naini Tal.—So far from it being the intention of the Government to desert the Kaila Khan Hill at Naini Tal as the site of a convalescent depot for troops, the original committee lately re-assembled their, under orders, to select fresh and safe sites for three new barracks. These have been easily obtained and the buildings are to be erected at once. We believe that this committee does not differ with General Hutchinson, the Inspector-General of Military Works, as to the general stability of the hill, and a complete system of drainage is now to be carried out thereon. This important measure, so essential to the stability of all hill stations, has not hitherto been looked upon as of the first importance; and if the Public Works Department, or any other branch of the Government administration which may be confirned, can only be induced to profit by the lesson of Naini Tal, and if other hill stations are henceforth properly cared for in this way, the experience of the landslip will not be looked upon as an unmixed evil.—*Pioneer.*

Attempted Murder of a European at Peshawar.—A correspondent at Peshawar informs us of another most daring attempt to murder a European there on the morning of the 16th, the particulars of which are described as follows:—"Sergeant Cloy, an overseer in charge of the out-post forts, was following his officers, Mr. Morse and Lieutenant Cather, who were going out to visit Fort Mackeson. Sergeant Cloy was driving in a bamboo cart a few miles behind, and when about two from the cantonment, a man suddenly sprung up from the roadside, and jumped on to the cart and commenced stabbing the sergeant with a knife. Sergeant Cloy at once let go the reins and grappled with his would-be assassin, and after a brief struggle threw him off the cart, but not before he had wounded him in about a dozen places, the severest of which was a stab in the stomach. Sergeant Cloy, on regaining possession of the reins (the pony tearing away all the time) turned back, and as the occurrence took place in view of a police post, they having seen what occurred, had seized the assassin by the time the sergeant returned. The latter then drove home, and having called at the artillery hospital, had his wounds attended to by the medical officer, and the worst one stitched. It appears that there is no vital part injured, and we learn that the man is in no danger from the wounds he received. The syce was simply paralysed, and of course never rendered the least assisttance. It is said by the police that the sergeant behaved with great courage and presence of mind, laying about the assassin with the handle of his whip until he knowcked him off the cart. "The would-be assassin is said to be an Afridi, and that the occurrence is no more than another instance of border fanaticism. It is supposed that the fellow was on his way to the cantonment to kill a European, and being afraid to tackle Mr. Morse and Lieutenant Cather, attacked the next European he met."—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

SEVERE HAILSTORM AT LAHORE.

Yesterday evening (March 18) Lahore was visited by one of the most severe hailstorms, accompanied by heavy thunder, that has been known for years. Luckily, as far as we know at present, no damage to life occurred, though the crops over which the storm passed must have suffered heavily, and our flowers are dashed to pieces, while the prospects of the fruit crop have been seriously injured. At the time the storm broke, which it did with alarming suddenness, Lady Egerton's garden party was in full swing, and some 50 ladies and gentlemen were gathered in the portico and close to a large tree which stands there. Suddenly a dazzling flash of lightning and a simultaneous crash of thunder horrified those standidg round, and the tree was split and its bark peeled off by the lightning, pieces of bark falling in the upper verandah of Government House. Beyond the damage done to the tree, little harm was done, and though the ladies were sorely frightened and many persons felt ill for some little time afterwards, those assembled all miraculously escaped. Among the many carriage horses standing about, there was of course a great deal of confusion. One pair harnessed to a phaeton were standing under the tree that was struck, with their heads turned towards the trunk, and were naturally terribly frightened and scared, and kicked with might and main. The horses in one or two carriages broke away, and went careering down the mall; and one, a grey in a Bareilly cart, essaying to turn into the Lawrence Hall Gardens, ran into the post, upset the trap, and damaged it and himself considerably. A pair of young Walers, standing at Government House, would probably have done some damage, as they had begun kicking from fright, had not their owner, at the expense of a drenching, succeeded, by the aid of his syces, in getting them out of harness.

The Lawrence Hall Gardens were almost deserted at the time the storm broke, but some gentlemen playing lawn tennis had to run for it. The natives were in a terrible fright, and all threw themselves on the ground, and, presumably, prayed fervently. The large porch of the Montgomery Hall was speedily filled with carriages, among which was a barouche and pair of young grey Walers, who were frightened nearly as much as their driver whose face was a very picture of terror. His horses plunged and kicked violently, threatening to knock the carriage to which they were harnessed, and those round them, to bits. Fortunately, however, the carriage in front of them prevented their making a bolt of it, as they probably would have done had they not been hemmed in. The roof of the Montgomery Hall leaked shamefully, and the skaters, whose ardour no amount of cold water can damp, were speedily cruising about among the sloppy pools that were dotted over the floor.

The hailstones were of an immense size, and some measured over ¾ of an inch in diameter, though here and there were some of a far larger size. With such force did they come down, that the plate glass window of a brougham was broken by one of them. The scene after the storm was very lovely, and decidedly curious. The setting sun flashed out brightly from a break in a bank of clouds; above, the sky was of a lovely blue, with here and there huge snowy masses of vapour piled in fantastic shapes; while below, the ground was covered with a sheet of white, and from it rose a dense low-lying mist; while streams of water hurried down the drains and over the roadways and flowerbeds, and the moist earth gave out that subtle scent, which is always appreciated in this country of fierce and burning suns and long stretches of dry, parching weather.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 21st March, 1881.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·912
Temperature of the Air	82·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·0
Dew Point	70.3
Relative humidity of Air	0·676
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	88·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	73·5
General Direction of Wind*	NNW, NNE, NE, NW, WNW, NW, NNW, NNE, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	221.

*From midnight to midnight.

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Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—All attempts at analysis have failed to discover its composition.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See the *Times*, July 13, 1864.

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EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.
The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"CHLORODYNE is almost valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering and when other remedies had failed."

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HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC contains an unvarying amount of quinine iron. It possesses all the powers of these valuable tonics in banishing diseases and symptoms traceable to weakness, a low state of the nervous system, enfeebled condition of the body, and derangement of the general health.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and developes the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in Wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin. Large bottles, 1s. 6d.—Lockyer's is equal to the most expensive hair-restorer.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—Sulphur being highly prized for its stimulant, cleansing, healthful action on the hair glands, LOCKYER'S RESTORER is strongly recommended. It is most agreeable in use, and never fails in its action on the colour glands, always restoring and maintaining that which has been lost. No other hair dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers, and Perfumers in London, the country, and throughout the world. Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.
DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)
THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.
In Boxes a 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.
Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas. Rorke, London.
Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Stationers.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

NOTICES.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S
WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.
TRADE MARK—"BLOOD MIXTURE."
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

- Cures Cold Sores
- Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
- Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
- Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
- Cures Scurvy Sores
- Cures Cancerous Ulcers
- Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
- Cures Glandular Swellings
- Clears the Blood from all impure matter From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS.
CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND SCORBUTIC ERUPTION.
The Elms, North Cheam Surrey, S., 4th March 1875.

"Sir,—I had been suffering from rheumatism for several years, together with scorbutic eruption of the skin, of a local nature, about the size of the palm of the hand, and was induced to try your Blood Mixture in consequence of two gentlemen in my neighbourhood having been cured of obstinate sore on the body. After taking two bottles I became much better, and continued it up to the tenth bottle, when I found the rheumatism had left me, and my arm was healed. I consider it a most valuable medicine.

"You are at liberty to use this letter in any way you think proper, for the benefit of others.

"Faithfully yours
"To Mr. F. J. Clarke." "Thomas Watts."

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in Cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, by ALL CHEMISTS, and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist.
APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN ENGLAND.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT'S
BOOTS.
POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.
GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots Patent Elastic Dress Boots Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf Balmoral Boots Button Boots	Superior in style and excellent in quality 25s.	Finest quality we can produce. 35s.

Grain Hide Shooting Boots, 42s.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS,
Elastic or to Button.

Excellent quality, much approved	18s. 6d.
Very superior	21s. 0d.
Finest possible quality	25s. 0d.
Satin, Kid, and Patent Louise Evening Shoes	10s. 6d.
Morocco Oxford House Shoes 5s. 6d., with French heels	7s. 0d.
Grey Linen Slippers	3s. 6d.

FOR LONG WALKS.
HYGEIA BOOTS.
(Registered.)
WITH SPECIALLY ADAPTED SOLES, HEELS, MATERIALS, and FORM.
Ladies' 30s. Gentlemen's 35s.

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price nett* will be sent post paid, and, if possible, despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved, T. D. M. and B. are making Children's Boots on the same principle.

A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Cheques to be crossed Bank of England.

Remittances may be made in Government of India Notes, which will be taken at the highest current rate of Exchange.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT.
192, Oxford Street, London, W.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, &c.
DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

ARE celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally. Possessing tonic properties, they agree with the most delicate stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, increase the appetite, improve the general health, and in three days will effect a cure when copaiba, cubebs, and all dangerons medicines of that class have utterly failed.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone, many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of reval or urinary disturbance, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. & 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD
DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

ALL sufferers from general nervousness, and morbid feelings, low spirits, loss of memory, sleeplessness, harassing dreams, unnecessary fears, mental irritability, failure of the mental and bodily powers, weakness of the nerves, headache, noises in the head, giddiness, indigestion, and other symptoms of chronic disease, will hail with joy the discovery of Dr. De Roos Life Pills, which speedily and almost magically remove pain and diseases of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend, they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fulness at the pit of the stomach, pain between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy; and it is no small advantage that they can be taken at any time without danger from wet or cold, or necessity for restraint from business or pleasure. They act mildly on the bowels, without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, thus preventing, or when present, curing the jaundice, and dropsy, clearing the skin, removing sallowness and pimples, purifying the blood, bracing the nerves, and marvellously invigorating the whole system. Females of all ages will find them invaluable, and should never be without them. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.

THE MOST ASTOUNDING CURES
Are daily being effected in cases of Nervousness, General Debility, Impurity of the Blood, Defective Circulation, Languor, Lassitude, Depression of Spirits, Indigestion, Pain and Palpitation in the Side, &c., &c., by
DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS,

whose effects are really magical in restoring lost tone to the system (arising from whatever cause), re-invigorating and enlivening the whole corporeal frame, and gradually, but effectively, building up the most shattered constitution.

Although this truly wonderful recuperative tonic is not put forward as imparting immortality, it is not too much to say that by its means new life is, as it were, imparted to the nervous and debilitated, who were evidently sinking into an early grave; whilst to those of maturer years it will gently and serenely protract the close of life. Thousands of apparently hopeless cases, given up by the faculty, are now in the enjoyment of health (life's greatest blessing), a living testimony to the unspeakable value of this remarkable medicine. Hundreds of testimonial, too numerous to publish, may be seen by any one. This preparation is extremely pleasant to take and none need suffer while such a miraculous medicament is in existence. Persons of studious habits, debilitated females, and those on whom the wear and tear of life is beginning to tell, should persevere steadily with this life-reviving tonic for one month and they will be astonished at its results. All those who have tried other means, galvanic and electric appliances &c., without any beneficial result, are earnestly recommended to make fair trial of this medicine, which, being concocted on the highest scientific principles invariably gives the utmost satisfaction. Price 11s. and 33s. per bottle. Every package of Dr. De Roos' Preparations has the words "Walter de Roos, London," printed in white letters on the British Government stamp by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Sold by Messrs. Treacher & Co. Limited Bombay Messrs. B. S. Madon and Co., Bombay; and all the principal merchants in India.

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The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 10,089—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

To Subscribers—Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 36
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 20
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy .... As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers ...ries according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ....8 As. per Line.
Second do. ....4½ „ „
Third and succeeding.....2¼ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do.	„ 2	8
Third do.	„ 2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0	2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines .... Re. 1-0.
Each succeeding line .... „ 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy .... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Will despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHINSURA, 2,033 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd March, 1881, at 3 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaupore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. PUNJAUB, 1080 Tons, on TUESDAY, 29th March, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH, MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on FRIDAY, 25th March, 1881, at 10 a. m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, DELAGOA BAY, NATAL AND THE CAPE COLONY.

THE S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 6th April, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.

S. S. ROMA, 2,700 Tons. The coast steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 30th March, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Roma from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports :—

Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd March, 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150 Including Wines.	Rs. 40 Without food.
Suez	„ 360	„ 220	„ 80
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240	„ 90
Messina	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Naples	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 350	„ 145

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay :—

SINGAPORE, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st April, 1881.
MANILLA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st May, 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon. Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at hrough-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, 1st December, 1880.

[illegible]RO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, PORTSAID AND BRINDISI.

THE following large Passenger Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to the abovementioned Ports :—

S. S.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	Date of sailing.
URANO	N. Ucropina	1830	400	5th April 1881.
DAPHNE	G. Doncich	1927	400	5th May.
VORWAERTS	G. Marussig	2394	450	5th June.

These voyages will be performed at *Increased Speed.*

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
TO BRINDISI	400	280	140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

Extra steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste via Canal as follows :—

s. s. TEBE ....D. Lucich on or about 25th March 1881.
s. s. MEMFI .... „ 25th April 1881.
s. s. CALIPSO. B. Gelcich „ 25th May 1881.

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. VORWAERTS, Captain G. MARUSSIG, will be DESPATCHED as above on the 29th March, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 9th, 1881.

ANCHOR LINE.

S. S. ROUMANIA, 3,300 tons, 400 H. P., Captain T. Knox, WILL SAIL positively on 30th instant for Liverpool. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
— TEHERAN	2589	400	A. C. Loggin	24th Mar.
s. MALWA	2950	500	W. Thompson	31st „
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	7th Apr.
s. BRINDISI	3600	550	Geo. Lee	14th „
— SIAM	3026	500	A. H. Johnson	21st „
s. AUSTRALIA	3664	600	G. F. Cates	28th „
— GWALIOR	2733	450	J. Orman	5th May.
s. SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	12th „
— CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	19th „
s. MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	26th „
— LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. B. Chapman	31st „
s. ROSETTA	3500	700	A. E. Barlow	7th June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under, THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Simons	25 Mar.
NIZAM	2725	450	Geo. Brady	8th Apl.
KHIVA	2609	450	T. Alderton	22nd Apl.
RAVENNA	3340	700	E. Stewart	6th May

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	Rs. 600	Rs. 375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th February, 1881.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., Ld. BOMBAY TO LONDON.

THE Company's fine new steamer CAMORTA, 2,000 tons wil sail from Bombay for London direct on 1st April.

She is a poop ship with excellent accommodation for passengers, and is fitted out with all the recent improvements. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Saloon Passage Money Rs. 500.
Second Class do. „ 300.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p. noml.	1881.
s.s. ROUMANIA	T. G. Knox	3300	400	30th March
s.s. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchinson	3060	400	14th May
s.s. HISPANIA	James Laird	3300	400	11th June

BOMBAY TO GENOA OR NAPLES.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p. noml.	1881.
s.s. INDIA	Geo. H. Read	2289	500	19th Mar
s.s. CASTALIA	J. D. Allison	2200	424	23rd April
s.s. MACEDONIA	Thos. Martin	2272	486	25th May

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

NOTICES.

THE VICTORIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 50 per share will be PAID at the registered office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Row, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, between 11 a.m. and 3 p. m.

By order of the Board, for the Victoria Manufacturing Company, Limited,

C. & F. DINSHAWJEE, Agents.
Bombay, 21st March, 1881.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
Established 1838.

Subscribed Capital	£600,000	Existing Assurances	£5,171,642
Annual Revenue	£200,000	Invested Funds	£1,025,360

THE undersigned are prepared to ASSURE EUROPEAN, EAST INDIAN and NATIVE LIVES at moderate rates of premium.

For particulars apply to

LANG, MOIR & Co., Agents.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

A FAMILY residing in the best part of Frankfort-on-the-Maine OFFERS a comfortable home to some Young Ladies or Children, for whose EDUCATION the town affords unusual advantages. Two accomplished daughters, who both have lived for years in England and France, would bestow their especial care upon the well-being and progress of those entrusted to their charge.

Further information can be obtained by applying to "BBB," care of this paper.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned at 12 o'clock noon on the 15th April next for the FEED, SHOEING, and VETERINARY TREATMENT for two years of the HORSES belonging to the General Post Office.

2. Tenders should specify the rates per month for each horse.

3. A deposit of Rs. 500 must accompany each tender, which will be forfeited to Government in the event of the party whose tender may be accepted failing to fulfil the contract.

4. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

5. The conditions of the Contract Deed and all other particulars may be learnt by personal application at the Post Office between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

C. A. STUART, Presidency Postmaster,
Bombay General Post Office, dated 21st March, 1881.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, will be held at the Offices of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th March, 1881, at 4 p. m.

(1) To receive the Directors' Report, Bankers' Certificate, and Auditors' Report on the Audited Accounts, for year ending 31st December, 1880.
(2) To confirm election of R. Valentine Reid, Esq., as a Director.
(3) To elect Director, Auditors, and Trustees.
(4) To submit Consulting Actuary's Valuation Report on the Assets and Liabilities, to 31st December, 1879.
(5) To decide as to the amount of Profit which has been realized :—
  (*a*) To Assured.
  (*b*) As Dividend.
  (*c*) As Reserve.
  (*d*) And generally on all matters and things arising out of or germane to the Valuation of Consulting Actuary.
(6) To take into consideration the Establishment of a Fire Branch.
(7) To issue the remaining Shares.
(8) To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 4th March, 1881.

LADIES'
CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.
HEM-STITCHED, in Boxes containing one doz.
Credit.—Rs. 6-8, Rs. 8-8, Rs. 10-8, Rs. 12-8, Rs. 15-0.
Cash.—Rs. 5-14, Rs. 7-12, Rs. 9-8, Rs. 11-4, Rs. 13-8.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
Credit.—Rs. 8-8, Rs. 9-8, Rs. 11-8 per doz.
Cash.—Rs. 7-12, Rs. 8-8, Rs. 10-6 per doz.

WATSON & CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.,
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PICTURES,
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THE MAIWAND COURT-MARTIAL.

FULL REPORT
OF THE
PROCEEDINGS
In Re
Major A. PURCELL CURRIE,
WITH PLAN
OF THE
BATTLEFIELD OF MAIWAND.
Price Re. 1.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
RAMPART ROW.

GAIETY THEATRE.
Lessees............Messrs. NORVILLE and CROFTON.

TO-NIGHT,
WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH,
NINE POINTS OF THE LAW;
AND
ICI ON PARLE FRANCIS.
THURSDAY: NO PERFORMANCE.
SATURDAY:
TRIAL BY JURY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Box to hold eight	Rs. 32
Do. do. four	„ 16
Orchestra Stalls	„ 4
Pit Stalls	„ 2
Back Seats	Annas 8

The PLAN of the HOUSE may be seen, and SEATS secured, at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s from 10 a. m. till 6 p. m. daily.

Doors open at 8-30. The performance will begin at 9 p.m. punctually.

GAIETY THEATRE.
MONDAY, 28th MARCH, 1881,
BENEFIT OF
Mrs. NORVILLE.
Under the Patronage of
the Members of
THE BYCULLA CLUB.

Plan can be seen, and seats secured, at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

STEAM TO MARSEILLES.

THE IRENE MORRIS, sailing on THURSDAY, can take one or two passengers on favourable terms. Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. OSSIAN and CLAN STUART, arrived from Liverpool and Glasgow, are hereby requested to send their BILLS of LADING to our office for our countersignature, and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective goods from the Prince's Dock without delay.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 22nd March, 1881.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

WANTED an ENGINEER, holding a first-class certificate.

By order of the Local Committee,
JAMES H. LATIMER,
Secretary in Bombay.
Bombay, 22nd March, 1881.

MELCOMBE REGIS SCHOOL,
WEYMOUTH.
President:
The Right Hon. the VISCOUNT PORTMAN.
Head Master: Rev. I. MILLER, B. A.,
Assisted by a Staff of Graduate Masters.

THE object of this School is to provide a LIBERAL EDUCATION at a MODERATE COST. Independent Examiners are appointed by the University of Cambridge. The domestic arrangements are under the direct management of Mrs. Miller, assisted by a Matron. Each boy has a separate bed. Fees for board, tuition, books, laundress, &c., fifty to sixty-five guineas per annum.

Prospectuses, containing a list of recent distinctions gained dir ct from this School, at the Universities and in other examinations, and a list of references to parents in India and England, may be obtained at the office.

.OZO,

The delightful sparkling health-sustaining beverage, a dissipator of mental and nervous affections, and a renewer of physical power.

Per dozen bottles, cash Rs. 3.

INVENTORS AND SOLE PROPRIETORS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DOUBLE WALL ICE JUGS,
PRESERVE ICE OR ICED DRINKS,
CHAMPAGNE OR CLARET CUP,

At a low temperature for a much longer period than other vessels. The constant use of them is attended with

GREAT CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY.

Richly plated with silver, in a variety of handsomely chased patterns, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

UNSWEETENED GIN
Treacher's Special Importation.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash Rs. 18.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHEAVIN'S
PATENT RAPID FILTERS,
The most efficient yet invented.

		Cash prices. Rs. a.
No. 000	Half gallon size	9 0
„ „	Wicker covered	11 0
„ 00	One and a half gallon size	11 0
„ „	Wicker covered	14 0
„ 0	Two and a half gallon size	15 0
„ 1	Three and a half gallon size	20 0
„ 2	Five gallon size	27 0
„ 3	Six „ „	34 0
Ornamental Dining-room Filters		40 0
Refrigerator Filters, in Terra Cotta ware		40 0
Cheavin's Pocket Filter		5 0

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.

"EXCELSIOR"
TOBACCO and CIGARETTES
SIX PRIZE MEDALS,
VIENNA, 1873; PHILADELPHIA, 1876;
PARIS, 1878;
and a Special Concession from the French Government for sale at the Exposition of 1878.

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SIR HENRY HALFORD, Leicester, England.—"Your 'Excelsior' Tobacco is so good that I shall be obliged if you will send me ONE HUNDRED POUNDS of it."

MARQUIS de Le COUTEULX de CAUMONT, Paris, France.—"The 'Excelsior' I do not hesitate to say, is the BEST TOBACCO I ever smoked."

	Cash Prices.
"Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Flake cut for Pipes	Rs. 1 2
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"Excelsior" Cigarettes, in boxes of 100	2 4

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
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GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

NOTICE!!!!!!

TREACHER & CO., Limited, having been APPOINTED the SOLE EXCLUSIVE AGENTS in the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY for

Messrs. F. GIESLER AND CO.,

are in a position, by special arrangement, to supply their Champagne, expressly prepared for India, with "For India" Brand, on the following advantageous terms :—

Giesler's "For India," their finest Brand......Cash per doz. Qts. Rs. 50 0
Do. do. do. ...... „ do. Pts. „ 26 8

Messrs. GIESLER'S reputation as one of the leading Champagne Houses is thoroughly established in every market of the world, and is due to the great care and attention bestowed on the selection and preparation of their Wines.

TREACHER & CO. have, therefore, the fullest confidence in bringing this Brand more prominently to the notice of Wine-consumers in India, believing it to be unequalled by any other imported.

Special terms for quantities to Messes, Clubs, Traders, and Co-operative Societies.

OBSERVE!!!!!!

THE SPECIALLY APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR Messrs. GIESLIGR'S CHAMPAGNE ARE

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
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ITS PEOPLE, PLANTS, AND ANIMALS.
BY
J. Y. SMITH, M. D.
Second Edition; 184 Pages, with Notes and Map.
Rs. 3; post free Rs. 3-4.

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A SERIES OF 30 COLOURED PLATES, WITH LETTER PRESS.
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Rs. 20.

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WHITE AND COLORED SHIRTS, ENGLISH MADE.

Without Collars.	Per ½ dozen.	With Collars attached.	Per ½ dozen.
No. 1. White Shirts, with plain Fronts; Fronts and Cuffs made from strong Linen, and strong Longcloth Bodies, a strong serviceable office Shirt ...	Credit Rs. 25 0 Cash Rs. 22 8	White Shirts, with Shakespeare Collars attached, Fine Linen Fronts, Collars and Cuffs, and a strong Longcloth Body ...	Credit Rs. 36 0 Cash Rs. 32 8
No. 2. White Shirts, with fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs; Plain Military Fronts, a good wearing Shirt and suitable for evening wear ...	Credit Rs. 32 8 Cash Rs. 29 4	Oxford Shirts, with Shakespeare Collars attached; a very strong make of cloth in good wasting patterns, very suitable for District or Traveling wear ...	Credit Rs. 36 0 Cash Rs. 32 8
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ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

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THACKER & Co. (Limited), import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally TROUGHTON and SIMMS, ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

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RAMPART ROW, NEXT TO ORIENTAL BANK, BOMBAY.

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THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY,
AND DURING THIS WEEK,

WE shall show a New and Splendid Asortment of New Washing Dress Material.

New Silks, all shades.
New Merinos, all shades.
New Ready-made Dresses.
New Dressing Gowns.
New Fashionable Trimmed Hats.
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New Goods for all Departments.

All New Goods have been marked at such low prices that a speedy clearance must be the result.

SECURE THE CHOICE NOVELTIES AT ONCE.

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ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD, CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

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ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS
AND
PERFORMING ANIMALS.

THIS (WEDNESDAY) MARCH 23.
FAMILY MATINEE AT 3-30
For the convenience of Families and Ladies living at a distance.
PERFORMANCE THIS EVENING AT 9 O'CLOCK.

THIRD WEEK AND CONTINUED SUCCESS.
ANOTHER GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
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STILL MORE NOVELTIES!
FIRST APPEARANCE OF THE
BEAUTIFUL AND GIFTED LADY JESTER,
Dancer, Vocalist, Character and Lightning Change Artiste,
MISS GEORGINA SMITHSON,
Who will appear in a Refined and Pleasing Budget of Wit and Mirth, Concluding with her
WONDERFUL MAGIC TRANSFORMATIONS.

SIGNOR CHIARINI desires to call particular attention to this decidedly novel and interesting portion of the Entertainment.

THE GREAT VERLETTI
ON THE THREE
FLYING TRAPEZES!
WITH
SEVERAL BACKWARD AND FORWARD
SOMERSAULTS IN MID-AIR,
While flying from Bar to Bar, a distance of
TWENTY-FIVE FEET!
PLATE-SPINNING
by the wonderful Equilibrist,
A. DUNBAR.
"PRINCE" AND "DUKE,"
The Beautiful Chilian Stallions,
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SIGNOR GIUSEPPE CHIARINI.
THE WONDERFUL PERFORMING DOGS!
"ROMEO" AND "PRINCE."
MISS ANNIE SHIELDS
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MERRY MOMENTS
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FIRST TIME OF THE
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arranged by, and produced under, the supervision of
AUGUST LEHMAN,
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THE ROYAL BENGAL TIGERS!
exhibited by their trainer, Mr. LORENZ JOHNSON.

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Boxes with 6 chairs	Rs. 18 0
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Children under 10 years of age, also Soldiers and Non-Commissioned Officers, half price, except to boxes and gallery.

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Saturdays and Wednesdays at 3-30 p. m.
G. AGRATI, General Agent.

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ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS
AND
PERFORMING ANIMALS.

NOTA BENE.
TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23,
At 3-30 p. m.,
GRAND AND BRILLIANT PERFORMANCE,

On which occasion the Proprietor, SIGNOR CHIARINI, invites, FREE of CHARGE, all the inmates of the Orphan Asylums and the poor children of St. John's School, Dadur. They must come in a body with their guardians.

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APERIENT FRUIT LOZENGES,

PREPARED from the bark of RHAMNUS FRANGULA, which has been described on high authority as "THE ONLY REAL APERIENT WE HAVE," as it cures, instead of increasing, the after-tendency to constipation. These are vastly superior to the French Lozenges and Pastilles so much in vogue during the last few years.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-12.

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MEDICINE CHESTS.

"All Englishmen travel with Medicine Chests."
(Rt. Hon'ble Lord Beaconsfield.)

A Large Assortment always kept of Patterns specially adapted to this Country. Can be filled and completed at the shortest Notice. Send for Descriptive Price List.

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SHIPPERS OF INDIAN DRUGS.
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Price Lists, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of Card.

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PARISIAN HAIR DOUCHE,

A NOURISHING and refreshing preparation, is recommended when the hair is becoming weak from illness, relaxation of the skin, and the bad effects of the climate. It imparts a cooling sensation to the head, promising a luxuriant growth of the hair. Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

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GENUINE DALMATIAN
INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER.

THIS new preparation is sovereign and effective in destroying Bugs, Fleas in Dogs, Flies, Beetles, Ants, and all other insects. It is superior to any other preparation sold as "Insect-Destroying Powder."

Per tin Annas 8 and Re. 1.

B. S. MADON AND CO.,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FRUIT SYRUPS.

Cooling, Refreshing, and Specially Prepared for the Hot Season.

SYRUP OF ROSES.

Lemon.
Ginger.
Strawberry.
&c.

&c.

Raspberry.
Pineapple.
Orange.
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Per Bottle, As. 12.

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CHEMISTS, &c.,
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B. S. MADON AND CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

HAVE the pleasure to announce that they have always on hand a large FRESH ASSORTMENT of PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, and PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS, &c., the genuineness of which is guaranteed, as all the goods are ordered out direct from the best and known manufacturers. The charges are very moderate, and quite consistent with the nature and character of the goods sold.

Quarterly wholesale and general price-lists sent free by post on application.

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NEVER-FAILING
PULMONIC BALM
FOR COUGH, COLD, BRONCHITIS,
WHOOPING COUGH,
ASTHMA, AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND CHEST.

Give it a fair trial, and you will never be disappointed.

A mild and safe combination of Purely Vegetable Drugs, possessing Expectorant Demulcent, and Balsamic properties.

As this new Preparation is entirely free from Opium and other injurious and objectionable drugs, it may be given without any danger even to children. It never fails to cure the most obstinate forms of Cough, Cold, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, &c., in a few doses. In ordinary cold, when attended with feverishness and headache, this medicine acts as a charm, and gives speedy relief when properly administered and attending to the directions given with each bottle.

Per Bottle, As. 8 and Re. 1.

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BY THE LATE
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UNDER THE NOM DE PLUME,
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CAUCASIAN
INSECT POWDER.

A MASS of spontaneous testimony has been received from all parts of India proving the surpassing efficacy of this powder in destroying Fleas and other noxious insects in Dogs and domestic animals. "Boon to sportsmen," "absolutely and thoroughly efficacious," "most satisfactory," "economical," "unparalleled," "admirable" and such like expletives which have been applied to it by no means exaggerate its excellence. *Vide* letter by "Glencairn" in the *Asian* of February 3, 1880. Be careful not to accept any other Powder as "the same thing." Ours is obtained from a Special Source and is endowed with an activity not approached by any other.

Tins Re. 1, Rs. 1-12, and Rs. 3-8.

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SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS
AND CIGARS,

PREPARED expressly for TREACHER & Co, Limited, from finest, selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

		Cash prices.
NOBLE'S Cheroot shape, without straw, per box of 100		Rs. 1 12
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THOMSON'S, Cheroot shape, with straw	do.	1 12
DINDIGUL'S Cheroot shape, with straw	do.	2 0
HAVANNAH'S Cigar shape	do.	2 0
TREACHER'S GEMS, Cigar shape, per box of 50		1 0
TREACHER'S MUSTER, barrel shape	do.	1 2

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

HAMILTON'S.—During my stay of 5½ days in this Hotel, I and my children have been most comfortable, and have received every civility.—J. MUIR MACKENZIE. March 14, 1881.

CUMBALLA FAMILY HOTEL is delightfully situated in the healthiest part of BOMBAY, and commands a fine view of the Sea and of Breach Candy.

WANTED a good COMPOUNDER by Treacher and Co., Fort Establishment. Must be steady and a good Dispenser.

WANTED an efficient CLERK for correspondence and accounts. Apply by letter, with references, to "Y. Z.," this Office.

FOR SALE at BENNETT'S, on SATURDAY, a handsome PARK PHAETON in thorough good condition.

FINE old Scotch WHISKY at Rs. 22 and Rs. 25 per dozen.—WILLIAM BELL & Co., 10, Elphinstone Circle.

CHEESE.—Just landed a lot of Australian CHEESE. Apply to OWEN and OKELL, 23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FINE Old Campbeltown WHISKEY for sale at Rs. 24 per doz. D. MACFADYEN and Co., 33, Elphinstone Circle.

FOR SALE, together on separately, VICTORIA and fast-trotting Arab GALLOWAY. Apply X., *Bombay Gazette.*

MADAME M. FINNEBERGA, Lady's Dress-maker and Italian Milliner, No. 3, Meadow Street, Fort, late Madame Dausk.

GORGONZOLA CHEESE.—A small consignment of this favourite CHEESE has just been imported by TREACHER & Co., Limited.

NORWEGIAN PALE ALE in excellent condition, Rs. 5 per dozen quarts. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART and Co., 33, Elphinstone Circle.

CELEBRATED Kaisar-i-Hind Cigarettes, and English Master-Queen and Burmah Cheroots, to be had at HOWARD and Co., 30, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE, at SCOTT & Co.'s, Girgaum, a grey Arab GELDING, 6 years old, 14-2 high, a good charger and perfectly quiet. Price Rs. 600.

FOR SALE, Ch. Arab Gelding, 6 years old, 14-3. Handsome, good paces, and steady on parade. Rs. 700. Apply to Secretary, R. A. Mess, Colaba.

SCOTCH WHISKY ("Glenfullock"), five years old, and of perfectly level flavour, at Rs. 21 per dozen.—WALLACE and Co., 4, Elphinstone Circle.

IN answer to numerous enquiries, J. J. L. DAVIS, Surgeon Dentist, is now in Bombay, and may be consulted at Taylor's Hotel. Fees strictly moderate.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1881. Price Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PHOSPHO! PHOSPHO! PHOSPHO!— The best drink for hot climates, Rs. 3 per dozen. B. PHILLIPS & Co., late Hanbury & Co., Church Gate, Bombay.

FOR SALE, owner going home, a Grey Gulf Arab, 14-2, age 8 years, quiet to ride or drive, and believed to be sound. Price Rs. 500. Apply to Major WACE, Bombay Club.

THE Annual General Meeting of the FORT READING ROOM AND LIBRARY will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 30th March, at 6 p.m., 2, Church Gate Street, to receive the Committee's Report for 1880.

FOR SALE, private property, Two Rifle Repeaters (unsurpassed) by Swiss School of Engineers. Barrels, 2 and 3 feet respectively. One thousand cartridges with each Rifle. Apply, Byculla Hotel.

TO BE LET, on advantageous terms, an excellent BUNGALOW, pleasantly situated opposite Girgaum Church. Apply to Messrs. HAMILTON and Co., Fort, or C. SIMMONDS, Esq., Girgaum.

INSPECTION PARADE, D. Co. B.V.R.—The Adjutant will inspect the Company on Thursday morning at Byculla. Special tram cars will leave Byculla and Girgaum on Friday morning at 6 for reheraal parade.

FOR SALE, one single-pole TENT, 24 feet square, double fly and kanauts, in fair condition. One hill tent, 12 feet square, saibans and bathing tent, but no durries; recently repaired; one necessary tent. Apply to E. J. KITTS, Esq., C.S., Akola, W. Berar.

WANTED a PARTNER with Rs. 10,000 in an enterprise where some hitherto neglected resources of this country may at once be safely worked so as to produce large profits. Apply by letter to "A. Y. Z." Messrs. SWIFT and FARROW, Meadow Street.

MALABAR HILL.—TO BE LET for two or more months, a comfortably furnished BUNGALOW in cool situation, containing three bed-rooms with dressing and bath-rooms attached. Carriages, horses, &c., may also be had. Apply to "J. H. S.," Bank of Bombay.

ELEPHANTA CAVES.—An excursion in the steam-launch EMPRESS, starting from the Apollo Bunder steps at 1 p.m. THIS DAY. Fares there and back, Rs. 5, including tiffin, ice, and attendance. For tickets apply W. B. GREEN, Tiffin and Dining Rooms, Apollo Bunder.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. [illegible] and Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Of[illegible]

CHOPS, STEAK[illegible] Curry and Rice, Bread [illegible] Wines and Spirits.—P[illegible]

NOW READY.

THE MAIWAND COURT-MARTIAL.

FULL REPORT

OF THE

PROCEEDINGS

In Re

MAJOR A. PURCELL CURRIE,

WITH PLAN

OF THE

BATTLEFIELD OF MAIWAND.

Price Re. 1.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
RAMPART-ROW.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 22.

THE general tone of business here to-day has been the reverse of active. Only very limited transactions have taken place all rounds and the character of the home advices is not such as to foreshadow any immediate improvement. The London Money Market is apparently unchanged, but Consols are again quoted at par, a decline of ⅛, whilst French Rentes remain at 120⅞. Enfaced Rupee Paper is ⅛ higher for Fours-and-a-half, but Fours are unchanged.

In the General Produce Markets Coffee and Cocoanut-oil are as last quoted, and there is no change in Seeds or Wheat.

In Manchester Piece-goods remain without quotable change, but the tendency, according to private telegrams, is in favour of buyers.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed firm, the day's sales being 8,000 bales, of which 800 bales were Surats. In spot prices a decline of 1-16d. per lb. is quoted in Omras and Dholleras, and in Havre a reduction of 1 franc is given in Omras, but otherwise rates come unaltered. In New York ready Mid.-Uplands are still quoted at 10 13-16 cents, but June shipment is 22 points lower at 10·80 cents per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date give the following comparisons :—

	1881.	1880.	1879
Two days' receipts	18,000	12,000	14,000
Three days' do.	34,000	23,000	20,000
Total since 1st Sept.	4,920,000	4,427,000	4,064,000

EXCHANGE this morning opened firm at yesterday's closing rates for Bank Bills, and partially an advance of 1-32d. for Private Paper. In the former no change has taken place during the day, but of Private Bills one buyer has been out at 1s. 8 7-32d. for 3 months' Credits without inducing any great amount of business. At the moment the market is somewhat undecided. The absence of demand for remittance and the fact that Silver comes fractionally higher at 52 1-16d. per oz. constitute an argument in favour of higher rates, and this is strengthened by the large amount of bills which must necessarily go into the banks in the course of the next ten days against March shipments. On the other hand, the outlook as to the probable extent of business is not what it was, owing to the visible falling off in the extent of our Cotton Crop, and money instead of becoming dearer seems rather to be tending the other way as the season advances. What the Paris Conference may bring about no one can say; but irrespective of that, the position of exchange is not indicative of any important advance. Closing quotations to-day are :—

Bank Bills on demand		.... 1s. 7 15-16d.	per rupee.
Do.	telegraphic	.... 1s. 7 29-32d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	.. 1s. 8 1-16d.	,,
Credits,	3 ,, ,,	.. 1s. 8 7-32d.	,,
Documents,	3 ,, ,,	.. 1s. 8¼d.	,,
Francs,	3 ,, ,,	.. 2f. 14½c.	,,

On Calcutta the demand rate is quoted at par to 1-16 per cent. discount, and for 60 days' sight ¾ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues very strong, and for Fours the rate has advanced to Rs. 101 5-8, while Fours-and-a-half are still given at Rs. 110. The future of the market now hangs upon the character of the forthcoming budget, which it is expected will be published on the 24th. If no loan is announced, a further rise in values is probable, but in all probability Government will, as usual, come out as borrowers for the amount required for public works, and in that case the upward tendency will probably receive a check.

SHARES.—In Banks there is no change to notice, but Press Companies are firm and higher, and Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per share higher, all round. Bombay-Burmah Trading Co.'s shares are Rs. 15 higher at Rs. 2,175, whilst Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.'s are Rs. 5 lower at Rs. 310.

COTTON has been dull in the extreme. The adverse character of the New York advices has rendered buyers very indifferent about doing business, even at a reduction of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy, whilst sellers on the other hand are not anxious to go on at the decline. As things stand just now, however, it only requires a few days of weak advices to break down such firmness as now exists, our level being considerably above home rates.

SEEDS and WHEAT are quiet at previous values, the upward turn in freights and exchange being against rupee prices.

FREIGHTS continue very firm. For Liverpool 30s. ready and 32s. 6d. all the month are now quoted, whilst early April, which was yesterday done at 32s. 6d, is now held for 33s. 9d. For the Mediterranean and Continental ports there is no change in rates, and the same may be said of sailing tonnage all round.

PIECE GOODS are unaltered. The bazaar demand is no bettert and from first hands the extent of transactions passing is very limited.

COALS are quite unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay......	20,000	500	500	5p.ct.	742½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	8 do.	775
Bank of Madras......	10,000	500	all	8 do.	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	135
Chart'd Bank I. & C...	40,000	20	all	6 do.	275
Chart'd Mercantile ..	30,000	25	all	6 do.	280
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank........	40,000	28½	all	8 do.	550
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	5 do.	110
Oriental Bank.........	60,000	25	all	5 do.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,450
Albert Mill..........	400	2,000	all	..	900
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	1,000	5	107
Alfred Manufacturing Company	2,000	500	1,700	22½ p.s.	575
Alliance Spinning	600	2,500	100	100 p.s.	2,475
Bhownuggur Mills ..	300	2,000	2,000	100	750
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,020
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	40 p. s.	925
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	50	925
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	855
Empress S. & W. Co..	736	500	all	25 p. s.	615
Ditto (New issue) ...	400	500	150	..	280
Golam Baba S. Co.....	1,000	500	400	20	540
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,095
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	..	900
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	675
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	60 p. s.	1,105
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	1,010
Khatao Mackunjee ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	45 p. s.	967½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	80 p. s.	1,800
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	50	1,505
Mazagon Spinning Co.	2,000	500	500	35	232½
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,050	1,000	1,000	60	1,190
National Spinning....	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,120
New Great Eastern ..	1,400	1,000	1,000	40 p. s.	1,170
Oriental	4,000	625	625	25	825
Prince of Wales Spinning Company..	1,500	500	500	..	360
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1,500	1,000	1,000	40	1,120
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	40	1,100
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	60	990
Southern India	500	500	all	..	645
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	40	990
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	200	15	825

PRESS COMPANIES

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	1,075
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18p.ct.	5425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	132p.s.	1,080
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	375	2,125
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	20 p.s.	530
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co........	600	500	all	40	440
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co...	1,400	250	all	10	58
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	885
Dhollera Press and Ginning Co..........	500	300	all	100	200
East India Press Co ..	700	1,000	1,000	1000	1,100
Fort Press Co	150	8,500	8,500	300 p.s.	2,625
French Press Co.......	300	500	all	45 p. s.	455
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	50	460
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p. s.	335
New Indian Press	1,000	350	350	14	140
Prince of W. Press ..	120	......	1,500	75	1,275
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	100	1,200
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	500	25	575
Volkart's Press Co....	450	1,000	all	50	530

LAND COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	*25
Mazagon Land [illegible]	[illegible]	2,000	2,000	..	352xd.
New Colab [illegible]	[illegible]	3,000	2,925	30	820
Port C [illegible]	[illegible]	1,400	1,400	10	205

[illegible]ution.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	310
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,000
Do. New £15 Shares.	..	£18	196-5-15	do	265

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
Bombay Saw Mills ..	100	1,000	1,000	100	640
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	8 p.c	156 146
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,175
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association..............	5,000	100	10	15p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	120
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co. ..	500	500	300	60	310
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	18
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ..	5,000	200	50	..	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	100p.s.	1,000
Ripon Gold Mining Co. Ld.............	30,000A	10	1	..	1
Do.	1,000B	100	100	..	..
Treacher & Company.	2,000	500	all	7½	805
Thacker & Company.	1,000	100	100	12	150
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.............	2,3000	25	15	..	15

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Camorta, 1,589 tons, Captain G. Beigemann, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (19th March) in ballast.

THE steamer Bessie Morris, 1,119 tons, Captain T. D. Moffatt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (12th Feb.) with a cargo of 2,088 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

THE steamer Oorun, 162 tons, Captain C. J. Ringheim, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Cutch with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Major W. Scott, Mr. Joomabhoy Lalljee, and 306 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Burmah, 675 tons, Captain R. D. Dougherty, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Rev. C. Peters, Lieut. J. B. R. Butler, Lieut. M. G. Talbot, Miss Anderson, Mr. W. T. Cole, Mrs. Coates, and 70 deck.

THE A. H. Lloyd Co.'s steamer Tebe, 1,307 tons, Captain Lucich, arrived in harbour on the 21st inst. from Trieste (13th Feb.) with 21 deck passengers and the following cargo :—From Trieste.—200 casks cement, 17 packages glassware, 2 packages piece-goods, 5 bales twist, 4 cases piano, 17th packages chemicals, 5 cases buttons, and 2 cases cologne. From Jeddah—43 packages specie and 68 pachages almonds. From Aden.—250 cases alibanum, 265 cases gum, 68 packages munjeet, 1 package mother-of-pearl shells, 22 packages heerabole, packages bhysabole, and several packages sundries.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Steuart 1,355 tons, Captain J. Pratt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow via Liverpool with the following cargo :—50 cases whisky, 119 bales twist, 536 packages piece-goods, 200 cases spirits, 124 cases tobacco pipes, 100 cases sulphuric acid, 2,796 pipes, 214 packages colour and paints, 2 packages varnish, 5 packages oil, 20 kegs redlead, 14 cases plate glass, 50 packages earthenware, 4 cases wine, 25 cases brass, 14 cases umbrellas, 34 packages hardware, 10 packges glassware, 10 cases corks, 100 cases sulphate of copper, and many packages merchandise. She brought the following passengers :—Mr. J. S. Howard, Mr. J. Oxley, Mr. G. Stocker, Mr. P. McLoughlin and Mr. J. Conroy.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
21	Geelong (s)........	Atkinson....	Hongkong, March 2.
	Tebe (s)	Lucich	Trieste, Feb. 13.
	Ossian (s)	Jefferson	Glasgow, Feb. 5.
22	Camorta (s)	Beigemann..	Kurrachee, March 19.
	Bessie Morris (s)..	Moffatt......	Cradiff, Feb. 12.
	Clan Steuart (s)..	Pratt	Liverpool, Feb. 20.
	Oorun (s)..........	Ringheim ...	Mandvee, March 20.

DEPARTURE.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Burmah (s)........	Dougherty ..	Persian Gulf. [19.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Coconada, to K. Coast and Kurrachee.
Steamer Tehe, to Trieste.
Steamer China, to China.
Steamer Camorta, to London.
Steamer Rosetta, to Australia.
Steamer Joseph Viney, to Genoa.
Steamer Ashbrook, to Antwerp.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Dunfillan—250 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes and Co 288 cwts myrabolams, Heerjee Sewjee.

J. B. Brown—320 cwts bones, Peerbhoy Damjee.

Wistow Hall (s)—530 cwts wheat and 352½ cwts mustard seed, Khutow Veerjee; 12 bales wool, M. Mackenzie and Co; 61 bales wool, Pragjee Toolseedass; 33 bales wool, Jairam Sewjee; 100 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhanjee; 67 bales cotton, Bhimjee Dewrow; 400 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton, John Marshall; 200 bales cotton and 3,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 40 bales cotton, Jairam Sewjee; 100 bales cotton, J. C. Bnshby and Co; 31 bales wool, 3 bales ragsand 38 bales hemp Pelly and Co; 68 bales wool and old gunnies, Keesoorchund Kersonlall; 900 cwts wheat, Heerjee Nagsee and Co.

Roumania (s)—1,100 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 10,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 1,600 cwts wheat, Passveer Pudomsee; 1,600 cwts wheat, Ruzubally Allyruza; 4,197 cwts rice, Mirzamull shewbux.

FOR LONDON.

Teheran(s)—5 cases handkerchiefs, Javerimull Dulsookroy.

Malwa (s)—58½ cwts olibanum, Currimbhoy Ebram; 50 packages galls, S. A. Joseph; 15 bales hides, Dawoodbhoy Hassom; 1½ cwts ivory, Mahamedjee Hajee Adomjee.

Adrum Deck (s)—20 bales skins, Lang Moir and Co; 350 cwts galls, Damoder Kessowjee; 60 packages cloves, Peerbhoy Ebram; 27 cwts olibanum, Allana Munjee; 170 cwts olibanum, Cassum Soomar; 112½ cwts olibanum and 12 cases fishmaws, Datardina Mowjee; 80 cwts horns, Sulleman Hassum; 400 cwts myrabolams, Shewjee Ramjee; 1,600 cwts wheat, Passveer Pudomsee; 12 bales hides, John Mahomed Rahimtoola; 4 bales hides, Ebram Hassum Dewraz; 22 cwts mother-of-pearl shells, Abdoola Moosa; 3 bales hides, Mahamed Allana.

Camorta (s)—1,600 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co., 2,000 cwts wheat, 4,000½ cwts rapeseed and 2,001 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 400 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 255 bales cotton, Sigg-Sulzer and Co; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, Remington and Co; 800 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

W. G. Davis—300 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co.

Svend (s)—2,250 cwts rapeseed and 1,701 cwts linseed Volkart Brothers.

FOR BORDEAUX.

Livadia (s)—15,770½ cwts wheat, 984 cwts groundnuts, 2,000 cwts mowraflower, 4,923 cwts gingelly seed, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

Arden Connel,—750 cwts rapeseed, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Eric (s)—3,999 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Irene Morris (s)—857 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers; 999 cwts mustard seed, F. Masotti and Co.

Singapore (s)—150 cwts gingelly seed, Tyebjee and Co; 50 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore (s)—2,001 cwts gingelly seed, Killick. Nixon and Co; 2,799 cwts linseed, L. Singer and Co.

Corsica (s)—469½ cwts linseed, L. Singer and Co.

Joseph Viney (s)—3,847 cwts castor seed and 20,191½ cwts gingelly seed, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Tebe (s)—450 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton, L. Singer and Co.

Teheran (s)—300 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 200 bales cotton, D. Macfadyen and Co; 40 bales cotton, John Marshall; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Teheran (s)—250 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 55 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Olcese and Co.

Tebe (s)—750 cwts castorseed, Sigg-Sulzer and Co; 225 bales cotton, L. Singer and Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Rufus E. Wood—321 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Singapore (s)—400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Tebe (s)—210 cwts castor seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NEW YORK.

Wistow Hall (s)—1 bale skins, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chinsura (s)—200 bales cotton, Harvey and Sabapathy; 71 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass; 78 bales cotton, Rampgopall Foolchund.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Zambesi (s)—30 bales twist, the National S. and W. Co.

Yokohama (s)—98 bales twist, Munore Hurruckhund.

FOR HONGKONG.

Zambesi (s)—167 bales cotton, Goolam Hoosein Jan Mahamed; 174 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram; 20 bales twist, the National S. and W. Co.

China (s)—167 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 217 cwts sandalwood, S. N. Talatee and Co; 200 bales cotton and 65 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 98 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, Datardina Mowjee; 49 cwts broken glass and 225 cwts red rasin, Bundally Esmall.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 19.

Mignon, Lieut. Col., Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.

MARCH 21.

Oman, Lieut Col., 19th Bengal Cavalry, from leave, from England.

Smyth, Major, 15th Regt., on leave, from Poona.

Hoskins, Major, 77th Regt., on leave, from Rangoon.

Gerald, Major, 3rd Cavalry H. C., on leave, from Mominabad.

Jones, Lieut. Col., 81st Regt., on leave, from Umballa.

Mignon, Major, Staff, on duty, from Indore.

Garratt, Vet. Surg., on leave, from Jhelum.

Duke, Captain, 17th Lancers, on leave, from Mhow.

Thomson, 2nd Lieut., 17th Lancers, on leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 22.

Talbot, Lieut., Survey of India, on duty, to Sukur.

Butler, Lieut., 24th Bombay N. I., from leave, to Afghanistan.

Chapman, Surg. Major, on duty, to Nusserabad.

Lewis, Surg., on duty, to Kurrachee.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT.-COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, March 22, 1881.

1. Saturday next, the 26th instant, has been fixed for the annual inspection of the Corps by the Brigadier General Commanding Bombay district. As the capitation grant cannot be drawn for any member who is absent from the inspection without leave, it is requested that every member of the corps will do his utmost to attend. Those members who cannot attend through sickness are requested to send a medical certificate to Head-quarters, and those who cannot attend through press of business should send an application for leave to be absent from the inspection parade. All medical certificates and applications for leave should be at the Head-quarters not later than 12 noon on the day of the inspection. Captains of companies are requested to circulate the above to every member of their respective companies.

2. There will be a parade under the Commandant on Friday next, the 25th instant at 6-30 a. m. on the ground in front of the Gymkhana. 15 rounds of blank ammunition will be issued per man. Ball ammunition to be removed from the pouches before coming on parade. Dress—red uniform, with helmets, arms, and accoutrements.

3. As the inspection parade takes place on Saturday evening next, the 26th instant, it is requested that all members will do their utmost to attend the preparatory parade on Friday morning.

By order, A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Lieut. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, March 19.)

The services of Mr. L. Hare, C. S., are replaced at the disposal of the Chief Comsr. of Assam, with effect from the 21st Jan.

Mr. J. W. Chisholm, Secy. to the Chief Comsr. of the Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Comr. of the Nerbudda Divn. in those Provinces, during the absence on leave of Mr. A. P. Howell, or until further orders.

Surg. F. C. Nicholson, M. B., Second Resident Surg., Presidency General Hospital, is appointed to officiate as Surg. Supdt. of that institution, in addition to his duties as Supdt. of the Presidency Jail, during the absence of Surg.-Major J. Jones, M. D., on privilege leave.

The services of the undermentioned Officers are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of the N.-W. P. and Oudh :— Surgs. R. T. Wright, M. D., D. M. Jack, E. Cretin, M. B., and J. Anderson.

Surg.-Major W. Watson, M. B., Dy. Sanitary Comsr. in the N.-W. P. and Oudh, appointed to officiate as Sanitary Comsr. in those Provinces, during the absence on furlough of Surg. Major C. Planck, or until further orders.

Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to officiate as Standing Counsel for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, during the absence on leave of Mr. A. Phillips, or until further orders.

The Hon. the Chief Justice has granted Mr. J. Crawfurd, B. A., Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, furlough for twenty months.

The Hon. the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has appointed Mr. C. A. Wilkins, of the Bengal C. S., to officiate as Registrar on the Appellate Side of the Court, during the absence on furlough of Mr. J. Crawfurd.

Lieut.-Col. T. Cadell, V. C., appointed to be Chief Comsr. of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Supdt. of Port Blair and the Nicobars, vice Lieut. Genl. C. A. Barwell, C. B., retired.

Sirdar Baghail Singh, Extra Asst. Supdt. in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, appointed to be also Asst. Dist. Supdt. of Police therein.

The Rev. G. W. Manson, B. D., an Asst. Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, to be a Chaplain of that Church, with effect from the 29th March, 1880.

The services of Capt. T. H. Holdich, R. E., and Capt. G. W. Martit, S. C., Offg. Dy. Supdt. of Survey of the 3rd grade, and Offg. Asst. Supdt. of the 2nd grade, respectively, are placed at the disposal of Military Dept.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Mr. P. Krishna Rao, and upon Mr. A. R. Sabhapathi Moodaliar, Members of the Council of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, the title of "Rai Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Mr Muhammad Saliha, Municipal Commissioner, Bangalore, the title of "Khan Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

Subject to the confirmation of H. M.'s Govt. H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Edward Lindstedt as in charge of the office Consul-General for Portugal at Calcutta, during the absence of Sir W. E. deSouza, Kt.

Mr. J. McKee, Supdt. of Forests, Rewah, is granted furlough to Europe for one year, with the usual subsidiary leave.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the date specified, subject to H. M.'s approval :—Lieut.-Col. S. A. T. Judge, S. C., 1st March.

The following appointments are made :—Lieut.-Col. G. E. L. S. Sanford, Dy. Qr.-mr.-Genl., Intelligence Branch, and Offg. Dy. Qr.-mr.-Genl., to be Dy. Qr.-mr.-Genl., vice Major-Genl. C. M. MacGregor, C. B., C. S. I., C. I. E., appointed Qr.-mr.-Genl. in India. Lieut.-Col. W. S. A. Lockhart, Offg. Dy. Qr.-mr.-Genl., Intelligence Branch, to be Dy. Qr.-mr.-Genl., Intelligence Branch, vice Lieut. Col. Sanford.

Lieut. W. R. Yeilding, S. C., Offg. Wing Officer, 5th Goorkha Regt. (The Hazara Goorkha Battn.,) Punjab Frontier Force, to be a Sub-Asst. Comsry.-Genl., 3rd class, on probation.

Vetry.-Surg. A. E. Queripel is confirmed in the appointment of Asst. Supdt., Horse-Breeding Operations, Punjab, vice 1st Class Vetry.-Surg. J. J. Meyrick, who reverts to home service.

Surg. W. N. Keefer, 13th Bengal Lancers, to be Medical Officer, Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar, vice Surg. J. S. Gunn, M. B., resigned.

Lieut. E. Inglis, Offg. Sqdn. Officer, to be Sqdn. Officer, 4th P. C., vice Capt. E. Lloyd, seconded; and to be Adjt., vice Capt. C. G. Mansel, who vacates on promotion.

Lieut. E. W. Cunliffe, Offg. Wing Officer, 4th Sikh Infantry, to officiate as Wing Officer and Qr.-Mr. 3rd P. I., during the absence on furlough of Lieut. J. A. C. Wedderburn, or until further orders.

Lieut. G. A. Keef, 1st Batn., 21st Foot, a candidate for the B. S. C., to be Offg. Wing Officer, 5th P. I., on probation.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Major A. Vallings, S. C., Wing Comdr., 1st P. I., Punjab Frontier Force, (p. a.) for 1 year 54 days.

Capt. (Bt. Major) A. W. Capel, late 5th European L. C., Asst. Supdt. of Reserve Remount Depôts, (m. c.) for 1 year 182 days.

Capt. G. Gaisford, S. C., Wing Officer, 5th P. I., Punjab Frontier Force, (m. c.) for 1 year.

Capt. J. T Wish, S. C., Wing Officer and Qr.-mr.-16th (The Lucknow) Regt. of N. I., (m. c.) for 1 year.

Capt. H. Boileau, S. C., Cant. Magte. 1st class, and Judge, Small Cause Court, Dinapore, Bengal, (p. a.) for 1 year 182 days.

Lieut. A. L., Barrett, S. C., Wing Officer and Qr.-mr., 43rd (Assam) Regt. of N. (L.) I., (p. a.) for 1 year.

Surg. P. F. O'Conner, (p. a.) for 1 year.

Surg. B. Franklin, (p. a. for 1 year.

Surg. E. Mulvany, (p. a.) for 273 days.

Sub-Condr. W. H. Russell, Comst. Dept., (m. c.) for 1 year.

Sub-Condr. W. Cottrell, Ordce. Dept., (m. c.) for 2 years.

Second-Class Asst.-Apothy. J. E. Cooney, (u. p. a.) for 182 days.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Rt. Hon. the Secy. of State for India :—

Major W. H. Unwin, S. C., 6 months, medical certificate.

Capt. A. J. Corse-Scott, S. C., 6 months, medical certificate.

Surg. J. S. Gunn, M. B., is allowed leave in India, (m. c.) for 121 days.

With the sanction of the Secy. of State for India, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare the following to be "authorized prisons" in accordance with the provisions of the Army Discipline and Regulation Act :—

In the Bengal Presidency.—The Hazaribagh Jail.

In the Madras Presidency.—The Penitentiary at Madras, the Jail at Ootacamund, and the Central Jail at Rangoon.

In the Bombay Presidency.—The Yerrowda Jail and the House of Correction in Bombay.

The following promotions are made, subject to H. M.'s approval :—

STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieut.-Cols.—Major (Bt. Lieut.-Col.) H. A Little, 16th March; Major C. A. Munro, 17th March, Major R. F. Firth, 17th March; Major F. J. N. Mackenzie, 17th March; Major O. R. Newmarch, 17th March.

To be Major.—Capt. J. T. Whish, 12th March.

To be Capt.—Lieut. J. A. C. Wedderburn, 17th March.

BREVET.

To be Col.—Lieut.-Col. W. Rowlandson, Mad. I., 19th Dec. 1880.

21st (Punjab Regt. of N. I.—Jemadar Munsoor Khan, to be Subadar, vice Nusur Khan, deceased; Havildar Akhmed Din, to be Jemadar, vice Munsoor Khan, promoted, 29th Jan.

Havildar Lal Khan, to be Jemadar, vice Illumdin, promoted, 1st May, 1880.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified, subject to H. M.'s approval :—

Major Ninian Lowis, S. C., 22nd Feb., and Surg.-Major A. M. Garden, 26th Jan.

MILITARY (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. Lyons, appointed to be a 3rd Class Engr. in H.M.'s Indian Marine, and an Asst. Engr., 2nd class.

PUBLIC WOKS DEPARTMENT.

Capt. C. H. P. Christie, R. E., Examiner of P. W. Accounts, Central India, is appointed Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta.

Major H. R. LeM. Carey, S. C., Dy. Examiner of Accounts, Madras, is appointed Examiner of P. W. Accounts, Central India.

Capt. C. F. Call, R. E., is posted to the Rajputana State Ry., with the temporary rank of Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade.

Mr. W. F. Barrow, Dy. Examiner of Accounts, N.-W. P. and Oudh, is transferred to the Office of Accountant Genl. P. W. D., to fill an existing vacancy.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. M. Robinson, an Asst. Supdt. of the 1st grade, is allowed furlough for twelve months.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. are happy to announce that, in consequence of continually increasing sale of MR. MENIST'S the CELEBRATED SPECTACLES, EYEGLASSES, &c., for which they are the appointed Agents, they are enabled to make a REDUCTION of TWENTY PER CENT. on the former prices, thus placing these VALUABLE AIDS to DEFECTIVE VISION within reach of EVERYONE.

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POSATL NOTICE.

OVERLAND MAIL.

ON and after the 10th February the Overland Mail steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Thursday in the fair season, and every Tuesday in the monsoon, at 5 p. m., and that the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing mails come into operation from the said date :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p. m.

Newspapers, books, and patterns—up to 1-30 p. m.

Registered letters—up to 2 p. m.

Registered letters, if fully prepaid, together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 2-30 p. m.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (2 annas each) will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-15 p. m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3 p. m. and registered letters at 1-30 p. m.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail-steamer after 3-30 p. m., and up to starting time 5 p. m.) by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas All others will be refused.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

MAILS.	Dates.	Latest hour for posting at the General Post Office.	
		Ordinary. Letters.	Registered. Letters.
Europe..........	Every Thursday..	3-30 P.M.	2-0 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, Friday	9 A.M.	..
Persian Gulf and Kurrachee	,, Tuesday ..	2-30 P.M.	2-30 P.M.
Malabar Coast..	,, Wednesday	1 P.M.	1-0 P.M.
China and Australia..........	25th March.	3-30 P.M.	2-30 P.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Quillimane and Inhambane, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and Cape of Good Hope via Aden...	......	3-30 P.M.	2-0 P.M.

The postage on letters to Ceylon intended for despatch by the P. & O. Co.'s Steamers is 3 annas per ½ oz. Prepayment optional and registration available.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

MALABARI—March 22nd, Shapoorjee, infant son of Behramjee Merwanjee Malabari, aged seven months.

NARIELWALLA—March 17th, at Nowsaree, Soonabai, daughter of Shapurjee Sorabjee Narielwalla, aged 20. Deeply regretted by her parents and family.

PARAVTIBAI—March 22nd, at the residence of Mr. Gopalldas Madhavdas in Candawady Lane, Paravtibai, the wife of Mr. Roognathdas Gopalldas Madhavdas, aged 32 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

BATCHELLOR—March 19th, at Hoshungabad, C. I., William Nicholls, the infant son of William and Annie Batchellor, aged 4 months and 3 days.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1881.

THE telegram from our correspondent in the British camp at Mount Prospect confirms the statement transmitted from London by Reuter that peace is now certain, an arrangement having been come to between the Government and the Boers. Our correspondent gives definite information as to the terms of the new arrangement which is to restore peace to the Transvaal. The Boers are to be given their autonomy—the right of managing their domestic affairs in their own way. In return they acknowledge the Protectorate of the British Government and are prepared to enter into the South African Confederation. This conclusion of an unfortunate business will doubtless be generally acquiesced in, though the fact that the disasters to our arms have not been avenged will prevent any great enthusiasm being felt by the general public. In South Africa, where three out of every four of the white population are Dutch in blood and language, the result of the conflict between the stubborn farmers and the British will no doubt give rise to a feeling of widespread exultation which may or may not have ulterior political consequences of a very grave kind. This side of the question ought not to be left out of sight in the hurry of making peace.

THE Ameer of Kabul is to take possession of Kandahar, and to be acknowledged its ruler by the British Government, which will give him "limited" material and, we suppose, unlimited moral support to enable him to maintain his authority there, in spite of Ayoub Khan. Early in April the Ameer's troops will arrive at Kandahar, and thereupon our troops will be withdrawn. As it was previously arranged that the city was to be evacuated in March, it is clear that the statement of the *Times* that at the request of Abdul Rahman the withdrawal had been postponed to enable him to occupy the place was substantially correct, and it is very difficult to see why the Government went out of its way to throw doubts on the accuracy of that announcement. As for the policy or impolicy of the new arrangement, there is little to be said. If Abdul Rahman can hold Kandahar, it is better that he should have it than that Ayoub should become our immediate successor in those parts. If he be not able to hold it, we shall be in no worse position than we should have been in had he not sought to occupy it at all. The probabilities are that Ayoub will wrest not only Kandahar, but Kabul also, from Abdul Rahman, who seems destined to be the Shah Sujah of these latter days. We will then have to decide whether we shall acknowledge Ayoub as the sovereign of Afghanistan, as Dost Mahomed was acknowledged forty years ago, or send an expedition to overthrow him—a task which would be simple enough in a military point of view, but very distressing from the point of view of the financier. For the moment, however, we are at the end of our Afghan troubles; even the sterile controversy whether we ought to keep Kandahar will now sleep for a little while. Our own opinion we have repeatedly stated—that seeing how little foundation there was for the hope that the Kandaharis would welcome our rule, the trouble and cost of permanent occupation would be uselessly incurred, seeing that at any moment we can occupy the city from Quetta, before the Russians could by any possibility reach it from Merv—even when they get to Merv—or from Herat, if ever they do get to Herat. Why should we keep 10,000 men in the air and spend a million or two millions a year to hold a position which we can occupy whenever we please at the cost of a week's marching? We quite agree with Lord Beaconsfield that Kandahar is not the key of India; and we doubt not that his lordship would agree with us that Quetta is certainly the key of Kandahar.

"WAIT a little; and whatever you do, for goodness sake don't put it in the papers," was practically the only answer vouchsafed by the upholders of the C. D. Act in Bombay to the questions put on Wednesday to the Municipal Commissioner. We do not know that any one would mind waiting for a report which is due now, and which may therefore probably be expected with confidence any time in the next twelvemonth, if the only question were as to the maintenance of this discredited measure in Bombay. We have no fear that in the meantime circumstances will change, and that an *ex post facto* justification of the measure will be found in an increase of disease in the city. Failing that, the Act is, we have no moral doubt, doomed, and, as we say, we should have no particular objection to let the culprits in the case appoint themselves a day for their execution—though the proceeding is of course an unusual one—if that were all public opinion demands. But public opinion wants something more. In view of the procedure which has attended the re-introduction of this Act, a few years after it had been withdrawn with the hearty approval of all concerned, it behoves the citizens of Bombay to see to it that it stands on the public records that the second Bombay Contagious Diseases Act was withdrawn because it completely broke down, and for no other reason. We hope this city will always be able to count on the services at her Council Board of medical men as able and as zealous as Dr. Henry Cook. It must then be made quite impossible for the Dr. Cook of the next generation to persuade himself, and to persuade others, that the Act we see expiring died from any adventitious cause, or from any other reason than that it could not live.

Dr. Weir's appeal to the Corporation to wait before addressing Government on this matter was set aside; and we hardly think that Dr. Weir can have expected any other result. An appeal of that kind should be backed up by some reasons for delay, if it be only the expression of a conviction by the officer making it that, from information in his possession, and which he is not at liberty then to divulge, action at the moment would be premature. If Dr. Weir's remarks are looked at carefully, it will be seen that he had not even this justification—poor as it would have been—for the delay asked for. The questions had reference to matters of fact which happened fully three months ago. No one will dispute that the public of Bombay, as represented by the Corporation, have a right to the information asked for. Ample notice was given of the questions, and we maintain that they ought to have been answered there and then. We have not the slightest doubt that an answer would have been given there and then if there had been one handy. Indeed, as we shall see, an answer was given, of a character, let us add, which quite acccounts for the great reluctance shown to give any answer at all. Dr. Weir was not asked to adopt the use which Mr. Geary—followed, as the vote showed, by the Corporation—wished to make of the facts with regard to which they desired to have official information. He was asked to say whether the facts themselves could be disputed. If the Corporation were not to be put off by the childlike and bland suggestion that it would be well to suspend all action, on the ground that the Surgeon General was about to write, or was engaged in writing—or shall we say has already written?—a report on the facts, Dr. Weir, we feel sure, was not in his heart surprised. It is a pity, however, that he could see his way to no better move than a retreat from a position which was morally untenable, but where he might, as far as the Corporation were concerned, have remained in peace, to another where he could not, and did not, escape immediate disaster. To refuse to give information on facts on which it is notorious that the fullest information is accessible was bad enough; but it was nothing to the explanation of the facts subsequently tendered by the Commissioner to the Corporation. Dr. Weir would not say, though he knows, how many patients were on that memorable occasion discharged from the Lock Hospital by the interference of the higher medical powers as in perfectly sound health; but he did find the courage to say that the explanation of that circumstance was that in the case of these patients, one and all, the Act had proved a blessing in disguise. Each is a living monument of its power. It is true that they—numbering 50 per cent. of the whole inmates of the hospital—were unfortunately detained for a few hours after their cure had been effected, and that by a distressing coincidence the very moment when they were about to be discharged by the ordinary authorities, and when, we presume, somebody in charge was about to call the attention of Government to the fact that the new Lock Hospital would perhaps not be required, was the very moment chosen by the Surgeon-General for his inspection. But what is there in this, Dr. Weir ingenuously asked, to show that these unhappy patients had not been in a very bad way indeed when they entered the hospital! Nothing.

To this explanation Dr. Cook adhered. And he commented in grave and severe terms on the extraordinary fact that it had been laughed at. People have not all a perfect command over their risible muscles, and we are not going to deny that it was laughed at. Indeed, we are not sure that a careful observer would not have seen that Dr. Weir was laughing at it himself. We prefer, therefore, to ask Dr. Cook—who was grave enough in all conscience—whether the action of the Surgeon-General and the committee was an interference with, or a normal development of, the action of the authorities entrusted with the working of the Act: whether or not it is true that the officers who "committed" these patients were sending new cases up at the same rate at the very moment when their action was arrested: whether or not they have been severely reprimanded and in some cases punished: and whether Drs. Weir and Cook have any other evidence than the word of these discredited authorities for the theory that the patients discharged by Dr. Beatty as in perfect health were ever in anything but perfect health. We hope Dr. Cook will not evade this challenge, on the plea that these question should have been put to him at the meeting. They would have been put to him there had he not shown—not for the first time—his contempt for the opinion of the majority of the Corporation in this matter by refusing to stay to the close of the debate,

It seems to be the silent conviction of the partisans of this most dubious legislation that the matter should be left entirely in the hands of that section of the medical profession which is composed of its declared partisans. This is a matter affecting the public morally, socially, and politically; and our doctor friends may feel assured that no amount of reiterated assertions of their own capacity as medical men will induce the public to leave it exclusively in their hands. No one doubts the "skill of the staff of the Grant Medical College," though some of us would like to see a little more modesty where there is so much skill. Dr. Cook cannot contend that all he has to say on this subject has not been listened to with the respect and consideration which it deserves. But his further contention that the views he has arrived at on a matter which has far-reaching moral, social, and political bearings should be decisive, because he happens to be a doctor, while his opponents are not, is ridiculous. On the personal issue brought by Dr. Cook with such warmth against the member of the Corporation who had the audacity to interrogate the Municipal Commissioner on this matter, the member in question may be content to appeal to the public judgment. He and those who have acted with him have made a public attack on Dr. Cook. They have charged him, and they charge him, with having misled Government and being himself misled on the question of the necessity of the reintroduction into Bombay of the C.D. Act. But because a public attack has been made upon a person, it does not follow that that attack has been personal. If Dr. Cook maintains that the well-understood line which separates the two things has been transgressed, let him point to the instances. We are afraid, however, that the truth is that Dr. Cook has never learned—incredible as it may seem—the difference between the two things: and is honestly of opinion that as chairman of the Town Council and principal of the Grant Medical College his personality—like his brougham—is, or ought to be, secure from all attacks of any description. Dr. Cook should not be so thin-skinned. If he will permit us, we shall close by doing him a service. If he wants to find good illustrations of the "attack personal" as distinguished from the "attack on a person," let him look carefully over the report of his attack on his colleague on Tuesday, and cast his eye over the letter signed "H. C." which appeared in our contemporary's issue of the same date.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 4.

THE chief interest of the financial crisis which disturbed New York at the end of the last, and the beginning of the present, week affects, of course, American people and trade, but there is also a good deal about it which deeply concerns us. The suddenness with which these causes of disquiet now spring into existence and come to a head is one of the inevitable results of modern civilisation and of modern, above all, American enterprise and speculative daring. An enormous trade is carried on upon an infinitesimally narrow basis, the banks being relied upon in the last resort to find the speculator means to carry his engagements out, whether these are in stocks, produce, or any other goods. In London even this is the case to much too great an extent, but in New York the habit is carried to dangerously extreme limits, as the present trouble shows. All goes well when money is easy, and even when money is stringent the speculator can generally manage to tide over the crisis with only slight loss. But what was never anticipated by any operator, either prudent or reckless, was that money should suddenly get so stringent as to be utterly unattainable, and that this should happen not from over-trading or bad management on the part of the banks, but solely from the legislation of Congress. The banks are obliged by law to hold United States Government Bonds as the equivalent of their note circulation, and they have hitherto held 5, 4½, or 4 per cent. bonds for that purpose. But the new Funding Bill provides that the future rate of interest shall be only 3 per cent., the American politicians fancying that now there will be no difficulty in the United States Government raising money on at least as favourable terms as the English can. This national vanity has led them into a grievous blunder. Mr. Sherman, the Secretary to the Treasury, wished the limit of interest to be 3½ per cent., and part of the Senate was of the same opinion; but the majority of both Houses passed the Bill with 3 per cent. as the fixed rate, and added to it a clause most objectionable to the banks, preventing them from reducing the amount of bonds deposited as the security for their note issues. The object of course was to aid the floating of the 3 per cent. loan. The whole of it was about £80,000,000, and the proportion which the banks would have had to take would have been nearly £60,000,000; so that the placing of the loan would thus have been practically secured. But it was forgotten that 3 per cent. interest might not pay the banks to issue notes, and therefore that sooner than lose money by this tax in disguise, they might elect to dispense with their own notes altogether, withdraw their bonds, call in their loans, and simply trade on their capital and deposits. It was entirely a question of which alternative would pay best; and the banks promptly made up their minds on the subject. They called in their outstanding moneys and loans, redeemed their bonds, and retired their notes, throwing the whole business of the country into confusion. They, in fact, threw off the shackles of the Government altogether, and stood simply upon their own resources in cash. The effect was an immediate collapse in prices all round, stocks and shares in particular descending in value to a panic extent. To understand the mischief in this market you must remember that the New York Stock Exchange has not, like ours, a fortnightly settlement, but that purchases made one day are paid for the next. Accordingly when the banks call in loans indiscriminately, a buyer has no time to "turn round in" as here; he must get money somewhere on the instant, or sell his stocks. Hence the astounding circumstance that in the first throes of the crisis borrowers actually paid, in addition to the maximum legal interest of 6 per cent., 1 per cent. *per day* for the loan of money, equal to over 300 per cent. per annum! Of course this was only for the pinch of the moment, but that such extreme urgency should have been possible only illustrates the dangers attending so highly artificial a position. Here the effect was less marked, but was in its way unpleasant. We had been revelling in the enjoyment of easy money, and were anticipating a further reduction in the bank rate of discount: the Bank of England reserve was ample, and was growing; gold, too, was accumulating; when all at once the American shock was transmitted across the Atlantic, and an efflux of gold was the immediate consequence. Money at once became dearer, and all hopes of an immediate reduction in the bank rate vanished. The truth is, that by the telegraphic facilities now everywhere existing each country is at once influenced by monetary changes in any other; the money markets, if not absolutely one, feel a very close connection and respond with more or less distinctness to any strongly perceptible movement in one of them. Between London and New York the intimacy, always considerable, has during the last two years, in which trade both in provisions and stocks has expanded prodigiously, strengthened in a corresponding degree, and it is impossible for one to feel without the other feeling also. Thus we can no longer remain indifferent to what is done in the States; they cannot irritate their local bankers without putting all ours on the *qui vive*.

Some discussion has arisen here on the part chiefly of the retail tradesmen at the West End on the vexed question of the Statute of Limitations which two Bills have been brought in to modify. Lord Cairns in the House of Lords has introduced one proposing to make all debts irrecoverable by process if more than three years have elapsed since they were contracted, that is, he reduces the present limitation exactly one-half, except as to actions upon deeds under seal; but some members of the House of Commons, at the head of whom is Lord Randolph Churchill, with other members of what is known as the Fourth Party, go much further than this, and propose to bar out all actions for debts more than a year old, if these are of less than £100. The tradesmen are up in arms against both these measures, although of course it is the latter of the two which chiefly excites their indignation. It is the old story of cash *versus* credit; the West End tradesmen going in for the latter, notwithstanding the lesson taught them by the "stores," which were supposed to have indelibly imprinted on the shop-keeping mind the supreme advantage of dealing for ready money only, and at the lowest possible margin of profit. Of course to the "stores" it does not matter a farthing if the process of recovery of debts at law were abolished altogether, for they have no debts to recover; but to the tradesman long-standing accounts and high profits are still dear, and he really does not thank those customers who want goods cheaper because they go to him with the cash in their hands. If the Statute of Limitations were so radically altered as to prevent any suit being commenced for a debt more than a year old, these tradesmen would perforce have to begin abridging credit, for their customers, having no dread of law proceedings, would be difficult to coerce, and the tradesmen would be left without remedy, save in the good faith of his customer. In an ideal state of society that no doubt would be sufficient, but we are still deplorably far from that blissful period. There is not, however, the least chance of Lord Randolph Churchill's Bill being carried; it is more likely to be abandoned by its author; and in that case Lord Cairns' measure would doubtless pass. Apart from the opinions of West End tradesmen, I question if there would be any real opposition to the measure, for the abuse of credit in this country is a downright curse, and anything which brings us nearer to a general cash basis is to be welcomed. The bills I have just mentioned are really tributes to this growing feeling; the same feeling, in fact, which led, although by a different road and a different process, to the reduction of the usance on Indian bank paper from six months to four, and which will also ere long further reduce it to three months.

The recent rise in silver here has led to an apprehension in Vienna that it may be found profitable to export Austrian florins to India, but it appears that the exchange will not allow the operation at present. Taking the actual price of silver and the actual exchange, the "arbitrated" par works out at a lower price than florins can be bought at, so that there is no fear of Austrian silver florins being taken. Still the position changes rapidly, and although the increase in the drafts on India this week is against silver, a supply from Austria is always among the contingencies to be kept in view. The demand for the metal is not by any means strong, in a business sense, that is; it is almost wholly speculative; and if the supplies were to be liberal the price would collapse at once. The basis of the speculative feeling is to be found, as remarked in a previous letter, almost solely in the approaching meeting of the International Monetary Conference at Paris. The date is fixed for the 19th of next month, and England will be represented, in part at least, by Mr. Birch, the Governor of the Bank of England. Nothing will convince the bullion-dealers and advocates of bi-metallism here that important measures in the interest of silver will not result from the Conference discussions. I have already stated what it is believed the English Government might do, short of abandoning the exclusive gold standard, and it is assumed by the friends of silver that all these things will be done. Mr. Gladstone, as Chanceller of the Exchequer, might abolish the tax on silver-plate, call in the worn-out siver coinage, and add to the quantity of silver in our coins; but I shall be greatly surprised if he takes the last step mentioned and mulcts the Treasury for the benefit of particular trades or classes; for that is what adding to the value of the silver coinage would really amount to. Independently, however, of what the Chancellor of the Exchequer could do, the Bank of England, as I before pointed out, could do a good deal. It could issue notes to the amount of £6,000,000 against the security of silver bullion, if it liked; that is, the Bank Charter Act allows it. Suppose that instead of going to the full extent of this limit it were to take, say, a million sterling of silver for notes, the effect on silver is difficult to calculate. The price would run up at once, no matter what amount the bank might buy, and would not soon recede, for of course to the eye of the market the bank would always be in the field as a possible buyer so long as the six millions limit had not been reached. Now, the friends of bi-metallism, or rather of silver, fully expect that the presence of the Governor of the Bank of England at the Paris Conference means the adhesion of that great institution to whatever measures, consistently with its legal powers, may be taken to help silver, without an actual alteration of the standard of value; and of course all that the bank can do is in accordance with the provision I have mentioned. Next to England and its bank, something is expected from Germany, although it is not easy to say what. The currency circulation there is defective, and complaints are made that there is too little of silver coinage. Germany then will, it is believed, do something for silver, that is, coin more, and so increase the demand. Altogether the friends of silver are jubilant, and believe that its value will not again be allowed to sink to its recent level. For my part the fact that no bigger a man than the Governor of the Bank of England is to represent this country at the Conference assures me that nothing decided will be done in this quarter. Had serious work been looked for men of a calibre equal to the delegates to the last Conference, Mr. Goschen and Sir Thomas Seccombe, would have been sent over, and not a vain and utterly incompetent man like worthy Mr. Birch, who is only an ordinary City merchant, inflated to an inordinate degree of self-importance by the adventitious honour he enjoys as Governor of the bank. A decision of some kind will doubtless be come to, however, if not for England, at least for the States of the Latin Union. Of these one, Italy, is about to establish a convertible currency, and for that purpose will issue a loan of, it is thought, the amount of £24,000,000, two-thirds to be spent in the purchase of gold and one-third in silver. This very important operation would benefit silver, but it is not easy to see where the gold is to come from; and if the Italian Government, after getting its loan, begins buying too precipitately, it will convulse the London and Paris markets at once in the search for gold. The other States of the Latin Union will seek to prevent this, and for an obvious reason. The Bank of France has already too much silver and too little gold, and purchases by the Italian Government would compel it to adopt unpleasant measures to protect its gold, while trying to escape being flooded with more silver. The remaining States are equally desirous to avert further demonetisation of silver, and the difficulty will be to reconcile this object with the ends pursued by Italy. Considerable discussion may therefore be looked for when the Conference meets, and short of the solemn proclamation of bi-metallism all round, a good deal will probably be done to raise the value of silver in the general markets. The French Government too will bring out a loan soon, but although it may influence the Bourses, this operation will not immediately affect silver.

A failure in the rice trade was announced yesterday, that of Barclay, Gray and Co., of Idol lane, Great Tower-street. The liabilities are not large, only some £70,000, but the matter has occasioned some little talk, partly because the firm is rather an old-established one, as things go, dating from 1851, and partly because of a mistake made by the *Standard* in announcing the failure. The circular mentioned, as usual, that the books had been placed in the hands of a certain firm of accountants for investigation, and the good *Standard* gave the *accountants* as the persons who had failed; an error of course which had to be promptly retracted with many apologies. Otherwise no difficulties in trade are spoken of, and it is generally thought quite sound.

The new evening paper previously mentioned will appear in about a fortnight under the equivocal name of the *Cuckoo*. The proprietor and conductor is Edmund Yates, and a success is predicted. I greatly doubt the success. The title is a complete mistake, and suggests gossip and hearsay rather than serious news. But gossip and hearsay will never enable an evening newspaper to establish a position here against present competitors, for what persons who buy evening papers chiefly want is telegrams of news, city quotations, and abstracts of the morning's intelligence. Mere gossip and scandalous tittle-tattle may do for the *World* or *Truth*, which have a week to sweep up the refuse together; but it cannot be served up every day, *fresh*, and if stale, it will be rejected. The distinguishing feature of the *Cuckoo* is, I am told, to be a multiplicity of small paragraphs, page after page. These small paragraphs are getting to be a feature of the morning dailies, such as the *Telegraph* and *Standard*, but they do not venture on more than a column or so. A whole page dished daily will cloy and satiate, like dining on perpetual mince.

THE CENSUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Before we have forgotten the long labour of the census, and the serious interruption of public business caused by it, I think it would be well to consider if the final result is likely to be worth the cost. The expenses of the enumeration alone, I see, are spoken of as probably amounting to seven lakhs, and I question if that estimate really includes the whole cost. That the census itself is a proper, and indeed a necessary, thing I do not dispute; but my contention is that it has been needlessly expensive, grievously inaccurate, and comparatively useless. It is another instance, I think, of the injudicious application of an English method to Indian circumstances which it does not fit. In England if you take an enumeration of the people, it is comparatively easy to add their names, their ages, their religions, their occupations, whether they are married or not, and so on. There is no difficulty about castes, and little about sects. In India such particulars can indeed be ascertained, but only slowly and with difficulty. With plenty of time given, and with only suitable persons employed they could be obtained with accuracy. But the plan of enumeration adopted has not allowed plenty of time, and it has made necessary the employment of unqualified persons in the work. What has been gained by having the final enumeration taken on a single night? Is the object of a census merely to get a correct total for the whole of India, and not correct totals for each town and village in India? How many persons make any real use of the aggregate total? Can they make any use of it without knowing something of its distribution? If we had devoted our pains to counting the permanent residents of each town and village (and then, separately, the wandering tribes and temporary sojourners), would not the aggregate of these have given us, with sufficient accuracy, the whole population? It would, I believe, have been much more accurate. There need have been no hurry. Skilled and competent officials could have counted village after village with a deliberation and uniformity quite impossible under the actual arrangement, and the results, unlike those of the census, would have been useful to local officers. I, as a district officer, want to know the population of a village, its permanent residents. I do not care a pin what was the number of persons in it on the 17th of February, when half the men of the village were absent at sea, and some hundreds of visitors were present at weddings. I have laboured, as in duty bound, to get the people actually present counted; but when I have, for purposes of administration, to use figures representing the population, then I will take those of the village officers' annual enumeration, and not those of the elaborate census. The annual enumeration may perhaps be ordinarily carried out rather loosely, and it certainly does not give all the particulars required by the regular census. But it would not be a matter of very great labour or expense, proper time being allowed, once in ten years, so to supervise and test that enumeration as to make it really accurate; and the village officers, personally knowing all the residents, could supply to the district officers going round from village to village (*not all in* [illegible]) every detail required.

March 20

LITTLE LEIGH.

THE RIVAL RAILWAY SCHEMES FOR THE S. M. COUNTRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—From the tone and style of your two correspondents, "A. S. M." and "M. W.," one would think that the attempt to draw public attention to the Marmagao railway were a piece of impertinence. I was not making odious comparisons with the Karwar railway, but simply drawing attention to the existence of another scheme, apparently in the hands of a more prompt and energetic administration than our Government. In the opening sentence of my first letter I granted the main advantages to the Karwar line, and further on mildly point out advantages the Goa line would have in common with its well-considered but painfully long delayed rival. What the public want to see is the country opened up, and I maintain there is ample scope for two harbours and two railways in such a big country as the South Mahratta. I have a suggestion to make, viz., let the Karwar railway—narrow gauge—take its course due east to Bellary, opening up the country north and west of the Tungabhadra. the Goa railway—broad gauge—on reaching the top of the ghâts turn north to Belgaum (abandoning the line to Dharwar through a poor hilly country); from Belgaum it should extend its lines to Kolhapur to the north and to Gokak, and Kaladgi to the west, opening up the country between the Krishna and Malpoorba. The two lines will not interfere with each other, and will benefit countries cut off from the far distant G. I. P. Railway, with its long "lead" to Bombay. Bombay cannot expect to be the only harbour for Western India, a country that can or will support (when once opened up) many harbours with their railways. One might as well expect that France should be contented with Bordeaux, and should be deprived of such ports as Brest, Havre, Calais, and Boulogne.

[I am sorry that the clear-headed writer "M. W." should trouble himself and be puzzled about *noms de plume*.]

"ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY NINE PLUS ONE"
(ALIAS TWO HUNDRED.)

March 21.

TELEGRAMS.

THE ARRANGEMENT WITH THE BOERS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MOUNT PROSPECT,
NEAR NEWCASTLE, MARCH 21.

Peace is certain.

Autonomy is to be given to the Transvaal, the principle of Confederation being agreed to and the British Protectorate acknowledged by the Boers.

A Royal Commission will be appointed to settle matters amicably after enquiry on the spot.

FESTIVITIES AT BARODA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, MARCH 22.

In honour of His Highness the Gaekwar's eighteenth birthday, which took place yesterday, a durbar was held at Nazar Baug, and a state banquet given at the Moti Baug last evening.

Among the toasts proposed at the banquet were those of His Highness and Sir R. Meade. The former was proposed by Mr. Melvill, who expressed high hopes of His Highness. Raja Sir Madhowrao proposed the health of Sir Richard, a very popular name in Baroda. Sir Madhowrao expressed regret at Sir Richard's approaching departure, and spoke in warm terms about him, the beneficence of his influence on Baroda affairs, and the kindly and grateful feelings with which his name will always be remembered here.

SAD CASE OF SHOOTING AT MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 22.

Mr. Margoschis, principal of the S. P. G. School here, in a fit of mental aberration shot with a revolver this morning two of his native servants, wounding one slightly and the other through the head. All three were removed to the General Hospital by the police. Mr. Margoschis was much respected.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE CZAR'S FUNERAL.

LONDON, MARCH 21.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales will attend the funeral of His late Imperial Majesty the Czar.

PARLIAMENTARY ITEMS.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons to-night announced that the Budget would be submitted to the House on the 4th April.

The introduction of the Irish Land Bill is fixed for the 7th April.

The Parliamentary Easter recess begins on the 8th April.

THE KANDAHAR QUESTION.

The Marquis of Hartington, replying to a question in the Commons, said the Ameer had agreed to take over Kandahar, and that his troops were expected to arrive there at the commencement of April. The British force at Kandahar, his Lordship said, was prepared to leave on the arrival of the Ameer's troops.

THE KANDAHAR QUESTION.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

The Marquis of Hartington in the House of Commons last night said the Viceroy of India had informed Ameer Abdul Rahman that the Government of India contemplate with satisfaction the handing over to him of Kandahar, and will recognise his Government, when he has established it, and will generally assist him, as at Kabul, by limited material help. His Lordship added that several more powerful Kandahar sirdars have tendered their allegiance to the Ameer.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales have started for Saint Petersburg.

THE ARMISTICE WITH THE BOERS.

LONDON, MARCH 22.

It is reported that the armistice with the Boers has been prolonged for fourteen days. The sole objection raised by the Boers to the peace conditions is on the question of surrendering their arms.

The Royal Commission of Enquiry into the Boers' grievances will include the Governor of Cape Colony.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 21.

The Anchor Line steamer Castalia left here for Bombay this afternoon.

LONDON, MARCH 21.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats dull.

The London Cotton market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	4½d.
The Manchester market has been dull.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-7 15-16d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	84
4½ do. do.	91½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102¼
3 do. Consols for account	100
5 do. French Rente, 1872	120¾
Bar Silver	52

Arrivals—Border Chieftain and Indus.

AT the meeting of the Town Council yesterday, the question of the tramway extension from Pydhownee to Grant-road again came on for discussion. The Chairman, who had convened a works committee to consider the subject, laid before the meeting the proposals made by them. Mr. Nanabhai Byramjee and Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik strongly protested against the Chairman's action in this respect, remarking that it was the first time that a works committee was convened without taking the previous sanction of the Council. Captain Morland, Sir Frank Souter, and Mr. R. N. Khote pleaded justification on the ground of emergency; and the Chairman explained that his only motive in convening the committee on his own account was to save public time in the consideration of an important question. After this "personal explanation," Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik made a lengthy speech against the tramway extension. He said that if the total number of tickets issued throughout the year 1880 was 61,21,000, the daily traffic came on an average to 16,770 passengers. Seeing that those who availed themselves of the tramway on leaving their homes, returned by the same conveyance, the actual number of persons benefiting by it was daily 8,385 persons, that is, but one per cent. of the entire population of Bombay, taking it to be eight lacs. Far from being an institution for the benefit of the general public of this city, Mr. Mandlik said that in some cases the tramway was a nuisance. The speaker, again entering into statistics, said that sometimes the traffic along Abdul Rahman street and Girgaum road was blocked up, and funeral parties on their way to the Sonapore burial and burning-grounds had at times to suffer great inconvenience, and, above all, their religious susceptibilities were wounded. The Rao Saheb also added that the question of the tramway extension was of such vital importance that they must pause and study it in all its bearings, instead of rushing to a decision in its favour, as the Tramway Company evidently desired them to do. Sir Frank Souter said that he had a good deal to say in reply to what had fallen from the Rao Saheb; but as it was close upon 6 p. m., the Council adjourned.

LORD ABERCROMBIE, who is on a tour through India, and who was recently a guest at Government [illegible]bay, arrived in Lahore on the 19th [illegible]g at Clarke's Hotel.

A HAVILDA[illegible] two sepoys of the guard over the treasury at Nowshera have been sentenced to seven years' imprisonment. Rs. 1,500 have been recovered.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* hears from Kabul that intelligence had been received there of the death of the Ameer of Bokhara. It is stated that Russian troops from Samarcand have been despatched to Bokhara.

IT is stated in Kabul, the Lahore paper says, that the Ameer is about to proceed to Kandahar in person, leaving Kabul in charge of Mahomed Yusuf Khan and Mahomed Jan. The Ameer has directed two thousand camels to be got together for transport purposes. The adherents of Isa Khan are reported to be rapidly deserting him to join Ayoub Khan. His authority is openly defied in all the towns except Takht-i-Pul; Kunduz and Mazar-i-Sharif have been wrested from him. The Ameer is unable to send reinforcements to his support, as there are but seven regiments in Kabul.

A TELEGRAM from Kandahar, March 16, to the Lahore paper. states:—General Hume has countermanded the despatch of the 11th Foot to India. He justly considers that the aspect of the political horizon does not justify weakening the force at Kandahar at the present critical juncture, and, being sceptical of the result of negotiations, awaits the receipt of positive assurance from the Political Department. Sirdar Abdulla Khan remains a prisoner and no one is allowed an audience. By letter to Herat he complained bitterly of his treatment. Negotiations have been hitherto a failure. The Kabul embassy, which has reached Khelat-i-Ghilzai, is expected at Kandahar at the end of the week. Ayoub is credited with having sent an ultimatum, tantamount to the commencement of hostilities, unless the country be assigned to him. The retention of Kandahar is the only permanent solution of the difficulty. The shattered remains of the 11th Foot go, to recruit the health of the men, to Jullunder and Sialkote; the 3rd Bombay Cavalry, detained by the weather, to be relieved on the line of communications by the 2nd Sind Horse, were replaced on the roster by the 8th B. C. The 19th and 29th Bombay Infantry are replaced in the Pishin column by the 5th Bombay Infantry from Shorawak, and the 16th Bombay Infantry are recalled from the small posts which have been abandoned. A European sick convoy started to-day.

THE rising generation of Mahomedans, in Hyderabad at least, are sticking out for reform in their marriage system. According to the correspondent of a vernacular journal, a Moslem noble broke off his marriage a few minutes before the time fixed for its celebration the other day, because he found that the girl with whom he was going to be united was not she who had been shewn him previously. It is a point of honour with the higher classes of the prophet's followers not to see the brides selected for them. But in this case the bridegroom having insisted on seeing his bride, the parents on both sides, who are said to be members of noble families, contrived to show the inquisitive youth another lady much fairer and comelier than the intended one. The lover was pleased, the parents on both sides thought they had achieved a great victory over new-fangled ideas, and the whole community was feasted for days in honour of the occasion. At the last moment, however, the lover detected the trick and swore by the prophet's beard that he would see his bride in *Jehannum* before he took her to his house.

MRS. PARTRIDGE and the ladies who assist in her efforts to supply the wives and children of soldiers proceeding home from India with warm clothes will be glad to see that something is being done in that direction in England also. A writer in *Life* says:—The assurance conveyed by Mr. Childers that the women and children brought home by the Jumna will receive some special advances is a satisfactory one. But I would remind my charitable readers that these poor creatures would be the better for substantial marks of their pity. The depôts of the regiments are: Shorncliffe, 15th Hussars; Winchester, 60th Rifles; Aberdeen, 92nd Regiment. The Assistant Quartermaster-General, at Portsmouth, has promised to administer funds sent in for the 83rd.

MR. C. P. CARMICHAEL, C. S., is to be appointed Senior Member of the N. W. P. Board of Revenue on Mr. H. S. Reid's retirement next month, and Mr. Hume, C. B., will continue as at present to be the Junior Member. This is, the *Pioneer* says, a just and proper arrangement, as it is notorious that Mr. Hume, now enjoying a long furlough, has no intention of ever resuming office: and his *locum tenens*, Mr. Bazett Colvin, though fortunate enough to obtain his substantive appointment of Commissioner a month earlier than Mr. Carmichael, is that gentleman's junior in the service by fifteen months.

THE weekly report of the Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department on the state of the season and prospects of the crops throughout India for the week ended the 15th inst. states:—Slight rain has fallen during the week in parts of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal. The harvesting of the rabi continues. The results are fair generally, except on unirrigated lands in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Prospects are, on the whole, good. Though fever, cholera, small-pox, measles, and cattle-disease are reported from places, the public health has been generally satisfactory.

THE three main sections of the Mahsud Waziris are the Alazais, the Shaman Khels, and the Balolzais. The last named have always been hostile to the British; and as they muster 8,000 fighting men (more than the other two sections can together raise), their confidence in their own strength is proportionately great. It was to punish this section that General Chamberlain, in 1860, occupied their chief town, Kunigoram, and inflicted a heavy fine upon the chiefs. The numerical strength of the expedition on that occasion was 5,000 men of all arms, but the effect produced was not a lasting one.

A GHAZI who stabbed a Public Works Department conductor at Peshawar on the 16th instant was executed on the 17th under the Murderous Outrages Act. The conductor is doing well.

MR. LOUIS FORBES, of the Madras Civil Service, has been nominated an additional member of the Governor General's Legislative Council. Mr. Forbes' last appointment was the District and Sessions Judgeship of Bellary; he has lately returned from furlough. The Council will assemble at Simla on the 30th instant.

OF the Khyber arrangements, now being carried out, the *Pioneer* writes:—The evacuation of the Khyber had up to yesterday (the 20th instant) been an orderly and quiet retirement, without excitement or parade of any kind. To-day (the 21st instant) the last of the troops are filing past Jamrud, and the jezailchis are in the proud position of garrisoning the posts from Lundi Khana to the frontier. The salute which was fired in honour of Abdul Rahman's Envoy may have been regarded by the tribes as our farewell to the pass, and they must feel greatly relieved now that British troops no longer hold every point of vantage. How the new arrangement will work yet remains to be seen, but the changes which have been made in regard to the distribution of the jezailchi force seem all improvements on the original plan. It was proposed to demolish Fort Tytler, which commands the water-supply at Lundi Khana, and is a post of exceptional strength, practically impregnable, in fact, against a force without artillery. Now, we hear, the fort is to be held by 25 jezailchis, and if they do their duty thoroughly any bands of Zukka Khel Afridis or restless Shinwaris will be kept off the road leading up to Lundi Kotal. This is an important advantage to secure, and the small garrison on the kotal will also have the comfort of knowing that their outpost towards Dakka is in a fort of such strength as to defy attack even from a large tribal force. The reduction of the Lundi Khana garrison, too, from 150 to 25 men, sets free 125 jezailchis for service at other posts on the road; and as there are only 400 men in all, this is a consideration of some value. That caravans now travel in safety is clear from the fact of the convoy of small-arm ammunition for Kabul having passed Jellalabad. There seems to be a lull in the agitation raised by the local mullahs who formerly worked in Yakub Khan's interests, and this, no doubt, is due to the failure, so far, of intrigues in Kabul. The Ameer, perhaps, has adopted a phrase in one of Mr. Lepel Griffin's Kabul speeches—"We have the sword for our enemies and money for our friends"—and is, by alternately using coercion and conciliation, strengthening himself east of Gundamuck.

MR. RUNGA CHARLU, C. I. E., the *Bangalore Post* announces, has been appointed Dewan of Mysore under the new *régime*. Reserving all comment for a future occasion, the *Post* merely states a few facts in connection with the appointment which ought to be known. The rule hitherto has been that the Dewan of a Native State should be nominated by the reigning prince, the Supreme Government reserving to itself the right, seldom or never exercised as yet, of vetoing the selection. In accordance with this custom, the Maharaja of Mysore was offered an unrestricted choice. After being assured that his nomination would be transmitted to the Government of India, he was asked whether he would prefer that the Viceroy should select an outsider, or that some local official should be appointed. To this he naturally replied that he would prefer one personally known to himself. The names of the various probable candidates were then submitted to him, without any indication of opinion on the part of the Chief Commissioner; and he unhesitatingly selected Mr. Runga Charlu, on the ground that he had known him intimately for ten or twelve years, and liked him better than the other gentlemen whose names had been submitted to him. This choice was made, not hastily, but with full knowledge of the circumstances, and after being repeatedly warned as to the responsibility of the step. The nomination was then duly placed before the Government of India, accompanied with the strongly expressed approval of the present Chief Commissioner, and endorsed by that of Mr. Bowring and Sir Richard Meade, who hav stated in writing their belief that Mr. Runga Charlu is the fittest person for the office.

THE Lahore paper is glad to see that a correspondent to a Bombay contemporary (the *Gazette*) is in a position to testify, from his own experience, to the excellence of Colonel Crawford's project of settlements in Tasmania. As some of our readers are aware, Colonel Crawford, some time ago, published a pamphlet on the subject; and the attention of retired Anglo-Indian officers in particular has been drawn to the scheme. People intending to emigrate to Tasmania, or newly settled on the spot, have complained of the want of roads in the colony, rather illogically, one would think, seeing that settlers must themselves become the road-makers. Nor is the Tasmanian Government to be blamed in the matter; for the writer says that the Government will only be too glad to give assistance in the work of constructing roads, and introduce other improvements, if settlers are likely to arrive for whom they may prove useful. The climate of Tasmania is on all hands admitted to be one of the most agreeable in the world. The soil is very fertile, and the colony within easy reach of India. The writer of the letter we refer to makes the sensible suggestion that officers inclined to elect for Tasmania should utilise their privilege leave in making a trip to the island and studying its capabilities on the spot. A return ticket to Melbourne costs about six hundred rupees, and board and lodging are cheap—only two pounds a week.

THE *Examiner*, says *Truth*, died last week, after an existence of above 70 years. At one time it was the recognised weekly organ of the advanced Liberals. Lately it has had many proprietors, and it finally gravitated into the hands of Monsieur d'Avigdor, who essayed to make it a Jingo journal. Nothing is more foolish, from a pecuniary point of view, than to buy a newspaper that does not pay, excepting, perhaps, starting one when the details of managing this sort of property are unknown. A newspaper, once fallen from its high estate, seldom, if ever, recovers it.

"T. T." WRITES in *Truth*:—I see in several provincial journals that Mr. Labouchere is credited with having purchased an interest in the *Pall Mall Gazette*. This gentleman is sufficiently well known to me to enable me authoritatively to contradict this statement. He has a great admiration for the *Pall Mall Gazette* under its present able editor, but beyond an investment of twopence per diem in a copy, he has no pecuniary connection with it.

THE scandalous story of the Blantyre Mission, which Mr. Chirnside made public some time ago, has been fully confirmed by the report of a deputation sent by the Church of Scotland to investigate the matter. The peaceful missionaries of Blantyre were accused of having taken the law into their own hands in dealing with the natives. They executed a man whom they supposed to be guilty of murder; they flogged men for acts of petty larceny—in one case with so much cruelty that the man died from the effects of the punishment. Altogether eleven cases of cruelty, or worse, were examined by the deputation; and the result is that Mr. Chirnside's charges are found to be substantially correct. The Church of Scotland Commission, in dealing with this humiliating affair, extolled the devotion of its missionaries, while admonishing them to abtain from exercising civil or criminal jurisdiction over their neighbours in future. The *Pall Mall* remarks:—This is all very well, but a less sympathetic tribunal would take a sterner view of the case. When British subjects, without lawful commission, take it upon themselves to flog men to death or hang them after a pretended trial there is only one word which can fairly describe the transaction either in law or in common-sense. Perhaps the civil authorities will have something to say to the Blantyre missionaries now that the Church has done with them.

THE following story is told by *Truth* as illustrative of native character in India. The baboo superintending the telegraph office at Dadur was known to be ready with an answer to any and every question made to him. At last a general officer passing by, and who had been much amused with this faculty, and the serene contentment with self evinced by every feature of the baboo's, thought of the native saying obtaining here amongst the Mussulmans, viz., "Why did God make other infernal regions when he had already got Dadur?"—referring to the intense heat of Dadur. The general then went over to the baboo, and asked him, "Why did God make," &c.? The baboo was a little taken aback. In the world he considered himself well up for anybody; but this was a little out of his sphere; however, rapidly recovering himself, he, much to the amusement of all present, said: "Sir, I have only been in Dadur for three days, and have not had time to inquire."

JAMSHID-I-NO-ROZ.

THE recurrence of this festival on Monday induces me to jot down, for the behoof of my co-religionists, a few observations made by me while on a visit to Persia, more especially with reference to the most noted localities of that country. Among the Persians the day is distinguished by different names, the principal of which are five in number, viz., Ed-i-Sultani, Ed-i-Kadim, Ed-i-Bahar (signifying spring), Ed-i-No-Roz, and Ed-i-Jamshid. The name of Ed-i-No-Roz owes its existence to the customs and usages of Moslem devotees, and is of a more recent date than that of Ed-i-Jamshid, which is of very remote antiquity. Firdoshi and other eminent Persian poets have drawn upon their imaginative faculties to depict the Ed-i-Jamshid in its true light. King Jamshid was the fourth sovereign of the Peshdadian dynasty. Things of the remotest origin and date bear this King's name: as, for instance, edifices of Persipolis situated in the wide plains of Murdusht are styled Takht-i-Jamshid, though their origin and construction are ascribed to the time of Darius and his son Xerxes, Kings of the Archæminian dynasty. Shapur, the second of the Sassanian Kings, has erected many *basso relievo* sculptures at different places of his dominion as a memento of the brilliant victory gained by him over the Emperor Valerian, but which sculptures the Persians generally call Nack-si-Rustom, &c., &c. It is after this fashion that the new year's day is named after King Jamshid. The day is an auspicious one, and is observed as a religious and festive day by all classes and creeds in Persia, be they Moslem or Armenian, Parsees or Jews, and its advent is hailed with joy and pleasure. Preparations of divers kinds are made some days previous. As before the Dewalli holidays the Hindus, and on the Furvohar days the Parsees, whitewash and clean their houses, so in Persia the Jamshid festival is the occasion of whitewashing houses and shops. The shops in the bazaar are painted in variegated colours. The dirt and refuse that have been allowed to accumulate throughout the past year are removed to distant fields on the backs of asses and mules. The next object that attracts the attention of the people preparing for this festival is the robes and dresses of red and green colour for performing the religious rites and ceremonies. People are forbidden on that day to go about without a new cloak on; even the poorer classes are compelled to don new garments, and in order to enable them to do so the purses of the rich and charitably-inclined are frequently drawn upon. In like manner they hoard up for this occasion the choicest and prettiest things in the way of eating and drinking, according to their means. Confectioners on this day drive a roaring trade, and exhibit for sale any amount of delicious sweetmeat, bon-bons, &c., many customers purchasing as much as one hundred maunds for distribution amongst relatives and friends, the indigent poor coming in also for their share of the good things provided by their more opulent brethren. Apropos of the wholesale consumption of sweets on this day, the Anjuman-i-Ara has a curious narrative. It says:—"Sugar-cane was first grown in the reign of Jamshid, of the Peshdadian dynasty, and from its juice a sweet thing was made; hence the custom of preparing sweetmeats on the Jamshid-i-No-Roz." The shops in the streets, as during the Dewalli, are decorated, flowers being strung up from end to end; and at night they are illuminated with some thousands of lights. The whole presents a most picturesque sight. The boom of a gun announces that the new year has begun, when the people—men, women, and children—go to offer prayers to Almighty God, beseeching His forgiveness for the sins they may have committed during the past year, and interceding His help and guidance for the year just begun. In every house shortly before the close of the old year the table is spread with viands of the choicest and most delicious kinds, cooked or uncooked food, fruit, flowers, syrup, milk, cheese, together with gold, silver, jewellery, pearls, &c., which practice is meant to express a hope that such good things as are then laid out before them may continue throughout the new year. Around the table sit the different members of the family with the religious book before them, engaged in devotional exercises, until the ushering in of the new year. Visits are exchanged between friends and relations. Superiors impress caresses on both the cheeks of their inferiors, accompanied with the expression "Ed Moobaruck." Gifts are mutually given and received. Feasts and dinner-parties are arranged, to which friends and relatives are invited. This sort of thing generally continues for two or three days. As soon as the guests are seated, the entertainer orders the domestics to bring in trays containing sweetmeat, tea, sherbet, &c., of which they are asked to partake to their heart's content, the remainder of the food being given to the servants and other followers. On this auspicious day the Persians are not lacking in charity, which even manifests itself in the veriest miser. Alms are freely given to mendicants, in the shape of money or cloth. The money thus given is in the shape of silver coin called *shois*, of the value of two pice, specially made for this occasion. It is worthy of note that the day of the new year is equally observed by Moslems, Parsees, and Armenians at the same time and on the same day, when the sun enters Aries. The Jews celebrate their new year ten days later, not on account of a different calculation of the solar time, but to preserve their distinction of caste and creed.

I now proceed to show how the Shah of Persia and his court observe the Jamshid-i-No-Roz. Two days before the Ed, the Shah summons, according to their rank and dignity, the prime minister, ministers, nobles, moollas, princes, and other respectable persons to attend a durbar to be held at the palace court-room. On the morning of the day which ushers in the new year each and all who are bidden to the royal presence meet together, attired in brilliant court-dresses, and march in procession, according to their rank. The first to enter the audience-chamber is the superintendent of the palace, accompanied by his staff. After these have taken their respective seats, the procession of respectable personages of rank and dignity follows; and there is a third procession of moollas, headed by the chief moolla. The vizier's procession is fourth, whose appearance is very picturesque. After an interval of a few minutes the generals belonging to the Shah's army, in full uniform, enter the durbar-room one after the other, according to seniority. The procession of princes, which comes next, is of a most imposing description, the gaudy clothing and martial bearing of some of the younger princes adding much to the gaiety of the scene. These young bloods are preceded by the most venerable of the princes. After all have taken their seats, the Shah's chamberlains enter the durbar-room with their respective staffs, bearing gold and silver trays containing dresses of honour, and silver and gold coins, sweetmeat, rosewater, flowers, &c., which are handed round to the guests. This done, the court-crier announces the approach of the Shah, who is received outside the palace by his troops, the cavalry standing in one row, the infantry in another, artillery with drums mounted on camels to the rear, and the rest of the regiments, with colours and bands, surrounding the whole palace. It seems from the pictures carved in the edifices of Persipolis built by King Darius and his son Xerxes that this practice was in vogue in their time. On the Shah entering the durbar-room, the audience receive him standing, and he immediately takes his seat on the throne. When the Shah is fairly seated, the audience fall down on their knees and make obeisance to him, touching the ground with their foreheads. This is considered by orientals the greatest mark of respect. The chief moolla opens the durbar by a short prayer. He then addresses the assemblage, dilates on the past glory of the Shah, and bestows upon him his blessing for the new year. This benedictory address is wound up by the firing of a gun from the saluting battery—"Ed Moobaruck" and "may his majesty live long and happy" being the final expressions of the chief moolla. This greeting is vociferously echoed by those assembled. The townspeople, on hearing the report of the gun, congratulate each other on having been spared to see another new year. The Shah then speaks in honour of Ed Moobaruck and the ceremony pertaining to it: which done, he bestows a handful of *asrafi* and *shois* on his chief moolla and other courtiers, and orders his private secretary to distribute the same among the remaining guests, according to their respective rank. The Shah then devotes his attention to the appointment and dismissal of governors, conferring robes of honour, awarding punishment, liberating captives, &c. The durbar is then announced to be over, and the Shah takes his departure amid the sounds of music and the cheers of the populace, the courtiers and others making up the assembly likewise leaving in the order they entered. The whole ceremony of honouring the new year is wound up by the firing of guns, blowing of trumpets and bugles, and ringing cheers from the general populace. The dress worn by the Shah on the occasion is of a most superb description, the crown being profusely studded with valuable diamonds and other rare gems. The governors and rulers of distant provinces observe the day in a similar demonstrative manner. They greet the Shah by telegram with the well-known words "Ed Moobaruck," and receive the same blessing in return. The Shah likewise sends to the nobles and chiefs who are unable to appear in person in the grand durbar dresses of honour. A day or two after the Shah enters the other palace amid the strains of music and the booming of guns, and takes his seat in the gallery, where a public levee is held, at which people of all castes and creeds pass before him, bowing their heads before that potentate, and wishing him prosperity throughout the new year. On this occasion the chief secretary gives the recognizances of the great personages to the Shah by addressing them with their full names and titles. These festivities are kept up for seven days, during which the Shah and the governors of provinces confine their visits to one or two head moollas; but the other chief personages frequent each others' houses, according to their rank and state. The different envoys who honour the Shah on this auspicious occasion receive *khilluts*, or robes of honour. Thus a whole week is passed in some kind of gaiety or other.

The time has now arrived for the Government officials to collect the revenue, as is the practice every year. Those not professing the Moslem religion, such as Parsees, Jews, and Armenians, are required to pay an impost known as *jajia*, which they annually contribute towards the revenues of the State. In former years the Parsees of Persia, owing to their poverty, were unable to pay the *jajia* tax, and on the fact coming to the notice of their co-religionists of Western India a fund was raised among them, whereby this heavy impost is paid from the interest accruing from the amount collected.

In Firdousi's Shah Nameh there is a short notice of the Jamshid-i-No-Roz. It is said that King Jamshid distinguished the course of the year by two divisions, the *civil* and the *religious* year, and assigned their commencement to two different seasons. The return of the sun to the first house of the Zodiac, that is, Aries, he distinguished by the name of new year's day. This festival was observed by him for a whole week. He used to address his assembled people on this day to the following effect:—"This is the new day of the new month of the new year. I have thus arranged the time and called you together that we may be the better enabled to follow nature in her progress." Other Persian lexicographers, such as Buran-i-Kate, Ferhang-i-Jhangeree, Anjuman-i-Arâ, &c., are of opinion that at first the new year was observed on Ormuzd Roz, the first day of the month of Furvurdin, and kept up for six days, ending with Khordad Roz. These six days' festivals were called *Noroz-i-Ama* (of lower class) or *Koochak* (small), and the six following days were distinguished by the same writers as *Noroz-i-Khas* (nobility) or *Noroz-i-Bujoorg* (big). These six days' celebrations were in commemoration of six things created by God, and which He took the same number of days to accomplish, viz.:—On the first day God created the firmament, on the second water, on the third earth, on the fourth trees, on the fifth animals, and on the sixth man. Another author asserts that God created the world and commanded the seven planets to move first in the sign of Aries, and that Adam was also created on that day; and it is for this reason that the day bears the appellation of No-Roz, which signifies the first day of the year. The present solar and lunar systems correspond with those of the *civil* and *religious* years mentioned above. The Moslems call the former *Sal-i-Komaree*, and the latter *Sal-i-Samsee*. Another writer maintains that when God created the universe he located the seven planets in the sign of Aries; hence the return of the sun to Aries on new year's day. This happy day is generally the 21st March, which is called the Vernal Equinox, when the duration of day and night are said to be of equal proportion.

KAVASJEE DINSHAWJEE KIASH.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERSHIP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There are some few points in your leader of Saturday on the Municipal Commissionership which appear at first sight open to misconception. For instance, (1) at the time when the officers you quote were appointed to the Municipality were they so very much senior to Mr. Nugent? (2) is the pay of the calm haven of an up-country collectorate only two thousand three hundred rupees? (3) the term of service being twenty-five years, what period constitutes the boundary line between a senior and a junior civilian? (4) of the thirty-and-three civilians between Mr. Nugent and Mr. Ollivant, are not about a dozen or so purely judicial officers, and therefore not specially fitted, according to your standard, for the duties of the post of Municipal Commissioner? (5) how many of the rest are at present in India or serving in this presidency? (6) how many days (over ten) have Messrs. Keyser and Crawley-Boevy spent in Bombay? (7) is not the Postmaster Generalship a travelling appointment, implying continual absence from head-quarters? (8) regarded in the light of your leader of a month ago (on the relations between collectors and up-country municipalities), wherein you lay down the principle that the position of a collector is the damnation of municipal action, is Mr. Grant's success in Bombay attributable to his experience of the management of municipalities in Sholapur and other collectorotes? (9) if Professor Kirkham were appointed Municipal Commissioner, what would Mr. Chatfield say? (10) is Dr. Weir an independent European or a native?

A LOOKER-ON.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your Saturday's article must have startled some folks, and it is high time something should be said or done to wake up our Municipality to stern facts, but what electrified me most was your suggestion to increase the income of the Municipal Commissioner by way of bait. If all the intellect and experience of Creation, and Bombay in particular, were concentrated in the members of our Civil Service, nothing could be said; but as Providence has allowed these ingredients to permeate other classes of society, we are not, therefore, entirely dependent on this particular Government element. Therefore if we cannot get the services of those members of the Civil Service, which suits our purpose best, unless they are paid salaries equal to one-half of the income of the Prime Minister of England, the sooner we ponder over the matter and get rid of the present system the better. Why should we have a Civil Servant foisted on us whether we will or no? There used to be a time when an *uncovenanted* office-walla on Rs. 700 per month did duty for us, and then there was a time when the same appointment rose to Rs. 1,200. It was only when a Civil Servant stepped in that the income rose to Rs. 2,500 and a pension; and now the time has come, forsooth, that nothing less than Rs. 3,000 will do. It might be argued with advantage, what right have Government to take away any Civil Servant from the work of his agreement, for it is evident that being Municipal Commissioner means that he is no longer a Government servant, and the fact of his being paid entirely out of municipal funds proves it. However, he can hang on to his pension! And still he grumbles. As it has already been said, seeing that these gods of wisdom, goodness, and truth set such a high value on their services, it behoves the Municipality to look around and take care of number one too, for there is intellect in plenty to be had outside the charmed circle; and the best man—one who has no other business in life but to serve the Municipality—should be selected. There is no reason to doubt that this can be had for Rs. 2,000 per month; and this is as much as the best Civil Servant is worth.

ANTI-BAIT.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In weakness of children its efficacy is unequalled. Thomas Hunt, Esq., F. R. C. S., late Medical Officer of Health, St. Giles's and Bloomsbury, writes: "In badly nourished infants, Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three tea-spoonfuls a day will fatten a young child is astonishing. The weight gained is three times the weight of the oil swallowed, or more. Children generally like the taste of Dr. de Jongh's Oil, and when it is given them, often cry for more." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees: Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

OUR CHURCHES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I notice that the suggestion made by "Pew" has not been acted upon by the local clergy. Why? Is it at all an unreasonable request? Perhaps if you were to send a peon, they might condescend to afford the information. The Lord Bishop was good enough to intimate on Sunday evening last, at the close of his admirable discourse, that he would preach again on the evening of next Sunday week. I fear that the spirit of officialism, which has been noticed of late in the Bishop's most able charge, has affected our local clergy. I trust that if this should meet his Lordship's eye he will give a hint to those concerned to supply the asked-for

March 22. INFORMATION.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre, "Nine points of the Law," 9 p. m.
Chiarini's Circus, 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED—The following vssels arrived on the 21st:—Geelong (s), from Hongkong; Tebe (s), Trieste; Ossian (s), Glasgow. Yesterday:—Camorta (s), Kurrachee; Bessie Morris (s), Cardiff; Clan Stuart (s), Liverpool; Oorun (s), Mandvee.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday:—Burmah (s), Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo Bunder this evening:—

March	Sturm	
Overture	La Gazza Ladra	Rossini.
Selection	Linda di Chamouni	Donizetti.
Valse	La Perichole	C. Coote.
Quadrille	Minstrel's Song	Kuhner.
Galop	Hit and Miss	Herve.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Livadia, Ossian, and Clan Stuart entered the dock yesterday.

REMAINS FOR KERBELLA.—The embalmed remains of a Mahomedan named Mahomed Colee arrived in Bombay from Hydrabad on Monday last for transmission to Kerbella.

A NOTARY PUBLIC.—Yesterday before Sir Charles Sargent in the High Court chambers Mr. Reginald Gilbert, of Messrs. Payne and Gilbert, was sworn a notary public.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the G. T. Hospital, on view of the body of Poonja Bharmull, aged 51 years, a dealer in cotton, who died from the effects of a poisonous dose of opium which he had voluntarily administered to himself. A verdict to that effect was recorded.

LONDON BANK SUITS DISMISSED.—At the High Court yesterday, two suits brought by the London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank against Cowasjee Cursetjee Mehta and Dorabjee Hormusjee Bharocha respectively were dismissed by Mr. Justice West for want of appearance of either party.

MILL ACCIDENT.—Gunnoo Mahdoo, a Hindoo lad, aged 12 years, employed in the Jute Mill, Colaba, had his right hand caught in the mill machinery, which completely crushed the hand, necessitating amputation. He was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal hospital, where he is under treatment.

A PICK-POCKET.—Cooverjee Oomersee was yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of stealing a purse, containing Rs. 6-8, from the pocket of Purmahund Hurjeewan, while standing at a shop in Shaik Memon-street on the day previous. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

PARSEE HIGH-PRIESTS IN THE HIGH COURT.—At the High Court yesterday, in the case of Motibai against her step-mother Cooverbai and others, which is being heard before Sir Charles Sargent, Dustoor Jamaspjee Menocherjee, a learned high-priest of the Parsees, was examined as to the custom regarding ornaments that are presented to a girl on her marriage, &c. Another high-priest, Dustoor Sorabjee Rustomjee, was also a witness in the same case.

THE THEFT AT THE FALKLAND-ROAD DHURM SALLA.—Mahomed Ali Ismailjee, a borah, was yesterday charged before Mr. M. G. Ranade, with stealing sundry gold ornaments and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 532-4, the property of Mulchund Dulcharam, a resident of Ahmedabad. The prisoner, while residing at the Falkland-road Dhurmsalla, in company with the complainant, made off with the property. He was convicted and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.—Mr. Manekshaw Jehangirshaw, pleader, appeared yesterday in chambers before Mr. Justice Melvill, the presiding judge of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court, and presented a plaint on behalf of Mr. Framjee Manekjee Gazdar against his wife, Rupabai, praying for restitution of conjugal rights. The parties were married in Bombay on the 10th December; 1875; had lived as husband and wife for several years, and had one male child, now living, as the issue of the marriage. On the 23rd November, 1879, the defendant, without any just cause whatever, left the plaintiff's house and withdrew herself from his protection, and refused still to render him conjugal rights. His Lordship accepted the plaint and directed the usual notices to issue.

THE TOWN COUNCIL AND THE TRAMWAYS.—Mr. Mandlik and Dr. Cook, the *Rast Goftar* thinks, had verily left their senses behind them when they offered all that futile opposition they did the other day in the Town Council to the extension of the tramway. Otherwise, the paper cannot understand how two such sensible men could utter such nonsense. The *Rast* grants that the Town Council ought to be consulted when it is deemed expedient to let the Tramway Company take up public roads in the city. It would not even grudge the Council a little time to make up its mind whether a line of tramway in a certain locality would not confer more hardship than good on that quarter. But at this time of the day to talk of the tram generally as an inconvenient means of communication or a source of danger to the public the *Rast* considers is mere sentimental rubbish, of which the sooner our Council Chambers are cleared the better for the interests of the town.

A WILD BOAR BAGGED.—We understand that Messrs. Spiers, Lyons and Brown (Juniors) having become inspired with an inclination for bagging large game, proceeded to the village of Lonee on a shooting excursion on Saturday last, and succeeded in bagging a full-grown wild boar. The villagers seem very much indebted to these shikar excursionists for having rid them of a nuisance that used to continually molest them, committing no end of depredations.—*Poona Observer.*

THE TRAMWAY.—It is time for the rate-payers of Bombay to say "save us from our friends." The hostile attitude assumed by the Town Councillors, with the exception of Sir Frank Souter, to the extension of the tramway in this city and the loud lamentations of Dr. Blaney, Dr. Cook, and others in the Council on the injuries done by the tramway to the carriages show that self-interest is capable of leading even the most well-meaning persons to talk and advocate anything. We are ready to admit that when at the last meeting of the Town Council, Dr. Blaney, Dr. Cook, and Rao Saheb Mandlik somewhat indignantly opposed the extension of the tramway, they laboured under the notion that they were serving the interests of the rate-payers. But that gentlemen who have all along professed to act for the public, and who can certainly discriminate between what is advantageous to the public and what is not, should show such want of discrimination on this occasion is something incredible.—*Indu Prakash.*

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERSHIP.—We fully sympathise with the view advanced by the *Bombay Gazette* in a very sensible article that the Municipal Commissionership of this town should no longer be a shuttlecock. There is certainly no reason on earth why the Civil Servants should, when offered it, show such a dread of it as to compel Government to go abegging from one member to the other, praying him for God's sake to accept the office and thus save the authorities all trouble, as if no competent person could be found beyond the service, and as if all genius and capacity were confined to its members and none else. The training, which a Civilian undergoes in the mofussil is not quite calculated to develop in him those qualities which are requisite in a person discharging the duties of this very delicate office. He must be one who can make himself thoroughly acquainted with the feelings of all the communities in Bombay, and he must have the good grace not only to bear with equanimity at times the harsh criticism of the corporators and the public, but to reply to it with discreet moderation. We do not say these are qualities which may be looked for in vain among the Civilians. But our contention is that now the Civil Service does not seem, generally speaking, to care for the appointment, why should not the place be rid from this rigorous rule and thrown open to whoever may be best qualified for it, in the opinion of the Government and the Municipal Corporation? There are in this town citizens, both among Europeans and natives who have made the local interests a life-long study as it were.—*Ibid.*

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

THE I. G. steamer Patrick Stewart sailed from Kurrachee for Bombay on the 21st instant, and is expected here to-morrow, with 4 European officers, 6 native officers, 350 men, and 13 followers of 18th Regiment N. I. The arrivals will disembark at the Sassoon Dock; and will be despatched to Poona by a special mixed train, leaving the dock the same day.

One hundred men of the same regiment, under one native officer, will halt at Tanna, and relieve the detachment of the 25th Regiment N. I. now stationed there, which returns to Bombay by marching route.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE GRANT-ROAD STATION.

AN inquest was held yesterday morning at the B. B. and C. I. Railway station, Grant-road, by the Coroner, Dr. Blaney, on view of the body of Rama Babajee, a porter attached to the above railway station, and in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, who was killed that morning while engaged in shunting railway carriages. The following evidence was recorded.

A woman named Jankee deposed.—I am the widow of the deceased and live at Chunam Kiln Road. Deceased was a shunting porter in the service of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. His age was about 30 years. We lived together. At 4 p. m. yesterday he left home, to go to his work at the Grant-road station, after taking his meal. He was then quite well. At 5 o'clock this morning a railway porter came to my house and told me that the deceased had been killed by being run over by a railway carriage. I at once went to the station, but was not allowed to see the deceased. I have just now had a view of his dead body, which is separated in two parts at the waist. Deceased was a sober, steady man.

Shaik Abdoola Suliman stated.—I am a policeman in the service of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. My number is B 105. I am in charge of the gate at the Falkland-road level-crossing. At 3 o'clock this morning I was at my post at the level-crossing. A passenger train was being made up on the down line, and the carriages, with the engine, extended to the north of the level-crossing towards the Bellasis Bridge. About the same time I saw the deceased go in between two carriages to remove the hooks. The carriages were then moving at about a fourth of the ordinary speed of a train. Immediately afterwards I heard the deceased scream, and I shouted to stop the train, and ran up to the deceased. I saw that one of his feet was caught in a check rail and his body was lying across one of the rails. Three carriages had passed over him, and his body was divided into two parts at the waist, and one of his legs was crushed. After three carriages had passed over the deceased, the train was stopped. Deceased was a shunting porter, and when trains were being made up, his business was to attach and detach the wagons. The check rail has a space within it sufficiently large to allow a man's foot to be received in it, and it is about eight fingers' deep.

At the close of this evidence the inquest was adjourned for further enquiry to this day (Wednesday) at 3 p.m.

HIGH COURT, MARCH 21.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

AN APPLICATION FOR MAINTENANCE.

PEROZSHAW COWASJEE POCHAJEE VS. CURSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE CAMA AND OTHERS.

MR. INVERARITY, instructed by Mr. J. C. Cama, on behalf of Nowrojee Cowasjee Pochajee, moved for a rule *nisi* directed to the plaintiff and the defendants requiring them to shew cause why a sum of Rs. 100 per month should not be paid to the applicant for his maintenance out of the fund now in the hands of the Accountant-General of the court. This was a suit filed by one of the sons of Cowasjee Pochajee against the defendants, who were the trustees of a fund, but who alleged that there was no trust whatever, and that if there was any, it was intended for the benefit of all the children, including the girls. His Lordship had heard the suit and found that the fund existed, and it was removed from the hands of the trustees and deposited with the Accountant General. All the girls were now dead. The applicant had then no need of assistance from the fund, but being at present without employ, he applied for a sum for the maintenance of himself and his family.

His Lordship remarked that the learned counsel need not have come to apply to him for a rule *nisi*. The application could be renewed on notice given to the proper parties.

Mr. Inverarity said he would renew the application after giving notice to the proper parties.

A SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

JAIRAM LUKHMIDAS VS. BAI DHUNBAI AND ANOTHER

HIS LORDSHIP gave judgment in the case, which was heard for several days last month. The plaintiff prayed by the suit that the defendants, the widow of Rustomjee Nowrojee Mistree, and her son Shapurjee Rustomjee, be decreed to pay to him a sum of Rs. 5,490 as damages for breach of an agreement of mortgage, &c.; that the several sums be declared to be a charge on the premises intended to be mortgaged; and that the premises be sold and part of the proceeds be applied in satisfaction of the plaintiff's claim. Mr. Farran and Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishanker, and Dinshaw, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Lang and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, for the defendants.

By an agreement dated 15th January, 1880, it was agreed that plaintiff should advance to the defendants a sum of Rs. 30,500 at 9 per cent. per annum on the mortgage of certain premises of the defendants. After reciting that the premises had been mortgaged to Moorarjee Mooljee, and that the defendants were desirous of redeeming them, the agreement provided that the plaintiff should on or before 15th January, 1880, deposit Rs. 30,500 with the Bank of Bombay, to be paid to defendants on the completion of the mortgage after they had procured Moorarjee Mooljee to execute a re-conveyance of the premises to them. Defendants were to pay interest on the Rs. 30,500 at 9 per cent. from 15th January for a period of two years even though the proposed mortgage should fall through from any cause whatever. Plaintiff had deposited the abovementioned amount since the 15th January, 1880, in the bank, where it had since remained. The draft mortgage deeds were approved, engrossed, and stamped at the expense of the plaintiff, who claimed several other sums from the defendants. They had, although several times called upon, neglected to complete the mortgage. The defence was that Moorarjee Mooljee refused to execute a re-conveyance of the mortgaged property to the defendants, who were therefore prevented, notwithstanding their utmost endeavours, from completing the mortgage. They submitted that plaintiff was not entitled to interest after the end of January, 1880, inasmuch as he was then made aware that the sum deposited in the bank was not required by the defendants. They denied their liability for the small sums claimed by the plaintiff. His Lordship had no doubt upon the evidence that the intention of the parties was that the mortgage should be completed. With the exception of filing a suit, the second defendant had exhausted every contrivance for redeeming the property from Moorarjee, but he failed. On the question what damages the plaintiff was entitled to, his Lordship referred to several English authorities, remarking that, as the contract was intended to be completed at once, the plaintiff was not entitled to the full amount of damages he claimed. A decree was given for the plaintiff for interest on Rs. 30,500 at 9 per cent. from 15th January to 29th February, 1880, and the amount of plaintiff's bill of costs for preparing the mortgage, when taxed, after making some small deductions. Defendants to pay the costs of the suit down to 29th September, 1880: each party to bear their own costs of the suit incurred subsequently.

MARCH 22.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

A MANDAMUS AGAINST THE CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE.

THE Advocate-General, instructed by Mr. Hearn, Government Solicitor, appeared on behalf of Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate at Bombay, to argue a rule *nisi*, granted by his Lordship on the 10th ultimo, requiring him to shew cause why he should not frame charges against three women named Vainoo, Cassee, and Myna, and proceed against them on charges of dishonestly receiving stolen property. The application had been made in the matter of the Specific Relief Act of 1877 on the affidavit of Cooraga Narayen. The matter was first mentioned to Mr. Justice Melvill and Mr. Justice Kemball, on the Appellate Side, when their Lordships declined to hear the petition and directed the petitioner to apply on the Original Side by affidavit, which he subsequently did. The applicant stated in his affidavit, among other things, that he was a hay-merchant living at Dongree, and that in a house opposite to his own, lived a daughter of his named Songree, who with her husband was supported by the applicant. A maid-servant named Vainoo, who was employed in the applicant's house, was paid two annas a day for doing some household work in his daughter's house also. On the 30th October last Cooraga missed from his house a gold chain of the value of Rs. 150, a watch, and some pots and pans. Information was given to the police, and the pots and pans, some of which bore the applicant's name, were found tied up in two bundles in a room occupied by Vainoo. She, together with her mother, named Cassee, and her sister, named Myna, was taken before a Superintendent of Police, and soon after she produced the missing gold chain, which, however, she represented, had been presented to her by the applicant. On the 2nd November Cooraga applied to the Chief Presidency Magistrate for warrants against Vainoo, her mother, and sister, which were refused, and only a summons under the Police Act was granted against Vainoo, requiring her to account how she came into possession of the property. Her answer was that the gold chain was presented to her by the applicant, who had promised to give her other ornaments. Evidence was taken in the case to show that the chain had been seen in possession of the applicant within twenty-four hours of its loss. It was complained that, although strong case was made against the three women, Mr. Cooper refused to frame any charge against them, or to place them on their trial. An application for the restoration of the alleged stolen articles to the applicant was also refused. In arguing against the rule, the Advocate General said that, after hearing a great deal of evidence, the magistrate dismissed the summons against Vainoo. No summons had been issued against Cassee and Myna; and in fact no proceedings whatever were taken against them. Mr. Cooper, in his affidavit, said he had not refused to grant a summons against either Cassee or Myna; in fact, no application was made to him for it. In a letter addressed to Mr. Hearn on the 17th instant, Mr. Bicknell, the applicant's solicitor, withdrew the rule so far as Cassee and Myna were concerned; and the question was now narrowed to the rule as regarded Vainoo only. After referring to an affidavit made by Mr. Atmaram Jugonnath, the applicant's pleader, the Advocate-General said the only question now before the court was whether his Lordship would require the magistrate to frame a charge against Vainoo on evidence which, in the opinion of the magistrate, was not sufficient to sustain the charge.

The Judge—In other words, whether the court would ask Mr. Cooper now to believe what, upon the evidence before him, he could not believe on a former occasion.

The Advocate-General referred to various sections of the Act, and cited several English authorities, remarking that neither in England nor in India had a rule been issued against a magistrate to require him to try again a question of fact. The present rule was practically the same thing as a *mandamus*. The court would not interfere in a question of facts, or where the jurisdiction had been exercised. The learned Advocate-General submitted that it was a quite sufficient answer to a rule like this to say that the magistrate had exercised his jurisdiction; and that it mattered not whether his conclusion on a question of fact was right or wrong. He therefore asked that the rule should be discharged, with costs.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Mr. Bicknell, for the applicant, argued at some length in support of the rule, referring to the sections of the Act, and the cases on which he relied. The magistrate had acted in a most extraordinary manner, putting the cart before the horse. Instead of first hearing a charge of theft, he insisted upon hearing a charge against all the three women of dishonestly receiving stolen property. The learned counsel asked his Lordship to read the depositions and say that the magistrate should have at least framed a charge against the woman Vainoo.

His Lordship, in disposing of the rule, remarked that the case against two of the women having been abandoned by the applicant's solicitors, the sole question that remained regarded Vainoo. There was not the slightest doubt that the magistrate's decision was final; and his Lordship saw no reason to differ in opinion from a gentleman of Mr. Cooper's great experience. The law had laid it down, as shown by the Advocate-General in the cases he cited, that the decision of a magistrate in a case like this was final and that his Lordship could not interfere. It was a clearly established doctrine that the matter as to framing a charge is in the discretion of a magistrate; and his Lordship considered that he had no jurisdiction over Mr. Cooper. He had examined the evidence, and having come to the conclusion that there was no *primâ facie* case against Vainoo, he had correctly declined to proceed further in the matter. His decision being final, there was no ground made out for a rule against him. The rule was therefore discharged, and with costs.

SALVAGE.

THE following distribution of salvage money admissible to each of the several classes of officers and crew of the I. G. S. Dagmar, and to the officers and men of the 25th Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry, stationed at Perim, under the command of Captain Lynch, for salvage services rendered to the S. S. Thessaly in June, 1879, is published in the *Gazette of India* for information and guidance:—

DAGMAR.	RS.	A.	P.
Commander, one-tenth	585	5	10
Third class, 30 shares	212	10	6
Fourth class, 20 shares	141	12	4
Fifth class, 12 shares	85	1	0
Sixth class, 10 shares	70	14	2
Seventh class, 7 shares	49	9	11
Eight class, 4 shares	28	5	8
Ninth class, 2 shares	14	2	10
PERIM GARRISON.			
Captain Lynch, 3rd class, 30 shares	212	10	6
Jemadar, 5th class, 12 shares	85	1	0
Havildars, 6th class, 10 shares	70	14	2
Naicks, 7th class, 7 shares	49	9	11
Privates, 8th class, 4 shares	28	5	8

All claims to the above salvage-money will be paid by the Accountant to the Bombay Dockyard, on the production by claimants of certificates from the Commander of the I. G. S. Dagmar.

NEW C. I. Es.

A NOTIFICATION appears in the *Gazette of India* to the effect that Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India has been pleased to appoint the under-mentioned persons, who by their services have merited the Royal favour, to be Companions of the Order of the Indian Empire:—

1. Ross, David, Esquire, Traffic Manager, Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway.
2. LeBreton, Maurice, Esquire, Deputy Post Master General, Rajputana.
3. Bruce, Richard Isaac, Esquire, lately First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for Beluchistan.
4. Christie, James Thomas, Esquire, District Superintendent of Police, 2nd Grade, Punjab.
5. Cunningham, Alexander Frederick Douglas, Esquire, Under Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.
6. Meerza Hossein Ali Khan, Political Assistant at Kandahar.
7. Sirdar Jaggat Singh of Jhind.
8. Dewan Bishen Singh of Nabha.
9. Sirdar Nabi Baksh of Kapurthalla.

THE STREETS OF BOMBAY.

THE following amusing epistle appears in the *Indian Mirror*, a Calcutta paper:—Sir,—The other day I tried to give you some idea of the sea-side beauty of Bombay; and now, according to my promise, I shall take you with me in a ramble through streets of this City of Merchants, and show you some other beauties with which both Nature and Art have tried to adorn it. Then start from this hotel, and let us take a walk through some of the principal streets. You walk through the streets, well paved, having foot-paths on both sides, and gas lamps at intervals as in Calcutta; hydrants here and there, but not those tiger-mouthed ones that pour forth crystal waters, whenever you please to turn them by the ears, but various pillars of various forms, as various as the turban of the people that walk up and down these streets. There goes the Parsi with his tall hat and long coat in company with a Mahratta friend with a huge turban. There goes a Guzerati gentleman with a turban as huge as it is fantastic in shape. There the Madrasi, the Marwari, the Hindustani, the Mogul, the Afgan, the Pathan, the Arab, the Jew, the Sindi, all combined to form an immense forest of turbans. It is the confusion of races and confusion of turbans. Now to the fair sex. First stand the Parsi ladies, both in beauty and dress; many will attract your eyes and demand your admiration. You will find many Parsi ladies, fair as the fairest rose, going hither and thither in their blue, red, or yellow coloured *sari*. You will find many in *Babui ghary*, a fancy-looking vehicle drawn by two bulls, which run faster than the horses of the third-class hackney carriage in Calcutta; some you will find peeping out of the windows (for the Parsi ladies have as much liberty as the English ladies). Nay, not only Parsi ladies, but almost all classes of Native woman of Bombay enjoy sufficient liberty. They are not, like our poor women, always cooped up within the four walls of the zenana. No ugly-faced hag will ever meet your eyes. Wherever you cast your eyes you will see nothing but beauty, nothing but fair face, angelic smile, joy and delight. Perhaps the number of Guzerati women is the largest, and they are not less beautiful than the Parsi ladies; some, perhaps, excel them. But the wonder is that there is not a single woman who is not beautiful. In short, this is a fairy-land, and a stranger cannot but exclaim to himself when he first comes here, "I find fairies in a fairy land." The houses are very fancy-looking with beautiful windows, paintings and railings. Their beauty is enhanced by the beautiful gardens that surround them. Every large house has a garden in its compound. This city is not treeless like Calcutta. The hills are beautifully adorned with various fruit-trees and flower-plants. More beautiful are the houses that are situate on the hills. Colaba and Elphinstone-circle are the *Chowringhi* of Bombay. This part of the city is called "Fort," though there is no regular fort like Fort William now. Here you will find all the Government offices, such as the High Court, Post Office, Telegraph Office, Secretariat, Presidency Magistrates' Offices, &c., and these large and beautiful buildings are worth seeing. Here you will also find all the principal merchants' houses. This is the most fashionable part of the city, but not the most beautiful one, for that is the Malabar Hill. Here you will find houses, some having even ten stories, and many of six or seven stories, rising higher and higher as if they want to touch the sky. There are good many buildings and churches here worth seeing. The Elphinstone High School, the Town Hall, the Art School, the Mission School, and many others are all very large and beautiful buildings. But indeed Calcutta is the "City of Palaces," for Bombay has not such massive and beautiful buildings as the Museum, the Government house, the Telegraph Office, the University Hall, the Presidency College, and the Medical College.—Yours, &c., D. P.

MR. STREETER,
8, NEW BOND STREET,
LONDON.
DIAMONDS. GOLDSMITH, JEWELLER
WATCHMAKER.
Introducer and Manufacturer of
JEWELLERY. STANDARD 18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.
ENGLISH KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES.
WATCHES. (MACHINE MADE.)
Compensated and Adjusted.
Every part interchangeable.
Gentlemen's Gold Cases, 2 ozs. ..£25
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed: Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, viz.:—

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
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All letters to be addressed and remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Grant Road, opposite the station, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, a Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machine, a large sized aviary with birds, choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of W. A. Crisp, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

2 cases very superior and handsome Bohemian glass flower vases.
1 do. very superior ruby and crystal glass flower vases.
4 pieces green, blue, and crimson union rep cloth.

SALE OF NAPOLEON PRICE & Co.'s SUPERIOR PERFUMERY.

On MONDAY next, the 28th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms an invoic of Napoleon Price and Co.'s superior perfumery, just landed ex s. s. "Eclipse" and "Reindeer," consisting of Price and Gosnell's real old brown Windsor soap, saponified and transparant Glycerine soap, concentrated essence of white and moss rose, spina rosa Jockey Club, marrow oil pomade, registered golden oil, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 31st instant, sale commencing at 1 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 7, Meadow Street, opposite the Convent Day School, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood, household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, &c., the property of N. Brandela, Esq.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd April, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Road, Mazagon, the valuable and handsome carved and French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, a light English-built brougham with a strong bay Arab horse, pictures, table ornaments, &c., the property of the Rev. C. W. Park.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 23rd March, 1881.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE

CAN always be had of CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

Messrs. Giesler have no exclusive Agents in India.

	Credit.	Cash.
Quart	Rs. 53 0	50 0
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PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE
at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Per Doz. Quarts.	Per 2 Doz. Pints.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	Rs. 36 0	Rs. 38 0
Jules Camuset's Champagne, very dry	,, 40 0	..
Heidsick's Dry Monopole............	,, 55 0	58 0
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From G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer..........................	Rs. 16 8	Rs. 19 8
Deidesheimer	,, 17 8	,, 20 8
Geisenheimer	,, 18 8	,, 21 8
Liebfraumilch	,, 22 0	,, 25 0
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Hochheimer	,, 26 12	..
Ruedesheimer..........................	,, 26 12	,, 29 12
Marcobrunner	,, 30 8	,, 33 8
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 36 8	..
*BRANDY.		
Boulestin & Co.'s do. ** 2 stars	,, 20 0	
Do. do. *** 3 stars	,, 21 8	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s *1 star Brandy	,, 22 0	
Fromy & Rogee's Brandy *** 3 stars	,, 32 0	
CLARETS.		
From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 11 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	,, 17 0	,, 19 0
Chateau Leoville	,, 20 0	..
Chateau Lafitte	,, 24 0	..
From MONTHEUIL FRANC FILS AINE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau Labranche	Rs. 26 0	Rs. 28 0
Chateau Larose	,, 26 0	,, 28 0
Chateau Divian	,, 26 0	,, 28 0
Chateau d'Ulzan	,, 26 0	..
Chateau des Tours	,, 26 0	,, 28 0
BEER.		
IND (COOPE) & Co.'s PALE ALE..	Rs. 5 4	Rs. 3 4
Copenhagen Pale Ale	Rs. 6 0	..
Do. do. (1 doz.)	..	Rs. 3 8
SUNDRIES.		
Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	Rs. 24 0	Rs. 27 0
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Cervelatwurst	Rs. 1 8 per tin.	
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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

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HOGS-SKIN Gentleman's SADDLE of best manufacture, first quality, strong, complete furniture Rs. 70
Do. second quality, Do. 50

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ROLLED IRON BEAMS
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LIGHT BRIDGES, ROOFS, &c., &c.
FOR SALE, THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS:

6" by 3"	weighing 15 lbs. per foot	In lengths of 29 feet and upwards.
8" by 4"	,, 21 ,, ,,	
9½" by 4"	,, 28 ,, ,,	
10" by 4½"	,, 34 ,, ,,	
10" by 4½"	,, 33 ,, ,,	Length 17 feet.
12" by 5"	,, 43 ,, ,,	,, 23 ,,

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GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

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THE Agent is prepared to receive, at his Office, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m. (gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, TENDERS for the SUPPLY of 500 tons of best quality Calicut BENTEAK TIMBER in logs, not less than 9 inches diameter. To be well seasoned, sound, free from sap and other defects, and subject to the approval of the Company's Inspector. Delivery to be made at the rate of 200 tons per mensem from date of acceptance of Tender.

Tenders to be sealed and "endorsed," and to specify the rate per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Company's Loco. Depot, Parel.

No notice will be taken of any tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 as a guarantee of good faith.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 11th March, 1881.

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The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

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VISITING COATS, FROCK COATS,

VISITING COATS,	Rs. 36 to Rs. 42.
FROCK COATS,	Rs. 42 to Rs. 55.

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All the New Materials now worn.
DISCOUNT—Two Annas in the Rupee for Ready-money.

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COGNACS IN WOOD.

	Per Imperial Gal. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
* Star, a capital peg Brandy	10 8	10 12
** Stars, a spirit, pale pleasant, delicate flavour... ...	11 4	11 8
*** Stars, fine old Cognac, soft pale, mellow flavour, and strongly recommended for general consumption	13 0	13 8
**** Stars, very superior old pale, of great age and delicate flavour...	15 0	15 8

SHERRY IN WOOD.

MANZANILLA.—This natural Sherry is very pale, dry, and has a good aroma.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Per Imperial Gallon	8 9	9 0
,, Quarter Cask of about 27 Imperial Gallons	216 0	236 0

FINE OLD WHISKYS IN CASKS AND JARS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Irish and Scotch, A 1 Quality, per Imperial Gallon	8 12	8 9
Quarter Cask of about 29 Imperial Gallons...	242 0	256 0

Empty Jars for the above—1 gall. Rs. 2; 2 gall. Rs. 3; 4 gall. Rs. 4.
Electro-plated Taps to suit—Rs. 4 each.

CLARETS IN WOOD.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Medoc of about 48 Imp. Galls. or 24 dozs.	172 0	180 0
St. Estephe ,, ,, ...	216 0	231 0

NOTICE.
THIS ANNOUNCEMET APPEARS TWICE A WEEK.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL AND IMPORTANT NOTICE FOR TRAVELLERS & OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

THORPE AND COMPANY.

EVERY requisite ready for use, for a journey by Sea or Land, on business or pleasure, at a moment's notice.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Overland Suits	.. Rs. 28 0	French Braces ..	each 1 12	Bank Note Holders ..	.. 1 12
Sleeping do.	.. ,, 5 to 16 0	Boys do. ..	,, 1 8	Pocket Books ..	.. 4 0
Ulsters, Warm	.. ,, 35 to 45 0	Bridle Leather do. ..	,, 2 0	Money Belts ..	.. 2 8
Loose Black Alpaca Coat	.. 10 0	Cambric Handkerchiefs	per doz. 4 0	Sovereign Boxes ..	.. 2 8
Cardigan Jackets	.. Rs. 10 to 12 8	Best Linen Collars ..	,, 5 8	Carpet Bags ..	.. 4 0
Cotton Socks	.. per doz. 8 8	Do. do. Cuffs ..	,, 10 8	Courier Bags ..	.. 4 8
Merino Socks, best	.. ,, 20 0	Washing Ties ..	.. 4 8	Best Hide Gladstone Bags	.. 28 0
Lambs Wool Socks	.. per ½ doz. 12 8	Pin Scarves ..	each 0 12	Tan Canvass Gladstone Bags	.. 22 0
Gauze Undervests	.. ,, 12 0	Knot Scarves ..	,, 1 12	Square Mouth Bags, Hide	.. 20 8
Warm Undervest	.. each 5 0	Paper Collars ..	per doz. 0 8	Best Overland Trunks	.. 28 0
Warm Pants	,, 5 0	Paper Cuffs ..	,, 1 8	Railway Portmanteaux	.. 20 0
White Cashmere Mufflers	,, 3 0	Elastic Belts ..	each 2 4	Solid Leather ,, ..	30 to 65 0
Oxford Shirts ..	,, 5 0	Bridal Leather ..	,, 2 0	Solid Leather Dressing Cases	30 to 45 0
White do. ..	,, 4 0	Eau de Cologne ..	bottle 0 12	Military Hair Brushes, pair in	
Best Flannel do. ..	,, 8 0	Atkinson's White Rose	,, 2 8	Leather Case ..	10 to 15 0
Warm Gloves	.. per pair 1 8	Solid Linen Bags ..	.. 4 4	Ladies Hand Bags ..	.. 8 0
Kid Gloves, lined ..	,, 4 0	Uniform Cases ..	.. 20 0	Pomatum Bottle ..	.. 1 4
White Sun Umbrellas.	.. 3 8	Waterproof Coats ..	from 10 8	Hair Brushes ..	each 3 8
Silk Umbrellas, good quality	.. 10 8	Cholera Belts ..	.. 2 8	Razors ..	,, 2 8
Ladies' do. do.	.. 10 8	Chairs without Arms..	.. 5 8	Shaving Brushes ..	,, 2 8
Fitted Morocco Bags ..	.. 45 0	Do. with Arms ..	.. 7 8	Do. Soap ..	,, 1 0
Tiffin Baskets ..	.. 25 0	Do. do. do. and Leg Rests.	9 8	Tooth Brushes ..	,, 0 8
Cabin Bags ..	.. 30 0	Metal Soap Box ..	.. 1 12	Tooth Brush Guards ..	0 8
Solid Leather Hat Cases	.. 25 0	Cotton Pillows ..	.. 1 8	Tooth Paste Pot ..	,, 1 4
Tan Canvas Portmanteaus	.. 32 0	Overland Chairs Carpet Seats ..	7 8	Nail Brushes ..	12 as. & 1 8
Rezais or Quiltz ..	.. 5 0	Feather Pillows ..	.. 10 8	Bath Sponges ..	.. 1 8
French Kid Gloves	.. per pair 2 8	Horse Hair Pillows ..	.. 10 8	Sponge Bags ..	.. 1 8
White Doe Gloves ..	.. 3 8	Eider Down do. ..	.. 10 8	Marine Soap, 4 cakes	.. 1 0
Dog-skin Gloves	.. per pair 2 8	Leather Purses ..	.. 2 0	Bath Slippers ..	.. 1 0
Do. Driving ..	.. 3 4	Do. Wallets ..	.. 1 12	Housewife ..	.. 2 12

THORPE AND COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.
MEADOW AND HUMMUM STREETS, FORT, BOMBAY.

STOCK-TAKING CLEARANCE SALE.

REDUCED PRICES!!!
FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S LEATHER OR WOOD DESPATCH AND WRITING DESKS,
WORK BOXES,
WORK CASKETS,
WICKER WORK BASKETS,

GLOVE AND HANDKERCHIEF BOXES,
WORK BAGS,
ENVELOPE CASE AND BLOTTERS,
INKSTANDS,
JEWEL CASES,

TRINKET STANDS,
CHEROOT CASES,
EASEL ALBUM,
DRESSING CASES, AND DRESSING BAGS,
&c., &c., &c.

Pictures.
Hunting and Racing Scenes.
Card Cases.
Ladies' Fans.
Do. Pouches.
Do. Belts.
Bon-bons.
Base Ball.
Scrap Albums.

Carte de Visite Albums.
Binoculars (splendid assortment.)
Playing Cards.
Call Bells.
Writing Paper.
Envelopes.
Croquet Sets.
Keyless Clocks.

AND A FEW
HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES
AND
FANCY GOODS.

A CONSIDERABLE REDUCTION WILL BE MADE OFF THE MARKED PRICES FOR CASH PAYMENT.

S. ROSE & CO.,
9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY

BADHAM, PILE AND CO.
SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

OXFORD AND ZEPHYR SHIRTS.

WE have now received our Stock of new patterns in our celebrated Oxford and Zephyr Cloths and offer for inspection a really choice assortment in these goods.
Shirts, Collars attached, per ½ doz. Rs. 37.

CAMBRIC SHIRTS.

Our Stock of French Cambrics is now replete with new and pretty designs from Paris manufacturers all fast colours and durable material.
Shirts, Collars attached, per ½ doz. Rs. 33.

FLANNEL SHIRTS.

A good assortment of best Wove Flannels and Silk and Wool Flannels are just to hand, all thoroughly shrunk and of sound and durable texture. The Silk and Wool fabric is specially adapted for hot weather wear.
Shirts, Wove Flannel, each Rs. 9., Silk and Wool, each Rs. 9-8.

SILK SHIRTS.

In this climate Silk Shirts will be found a great luxury. We have now a *fresh stock* of *new patterns*
Shirts, Collars attached, each Rs. 12-8.

OUR BEST WHITE SHIRTS.

Longcloth Shirts with *fine* Linen Fronts and Cuffs, four fold, per ½ doz. Rs. 33.
Longcloth with Cambric Fronts and Cuffs, for wearing under Uniform, per ½ doz. Rs. 24.
Collars *attached, four fold Linen*, per ½ doz., extra Rs. 3.

COLLARS.

All the *new leading* shapes of the *finest Linen* and *four fold*, Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 7 per doz.

SLEEPING SUITS.

Best Wove Flannel, Shrunk	Rs. 18	Complete Suit.
,, Silk and Wool ,, ...	,, 18-8	,, ,,
,, Oxford Cloth............................	,, 11	,, ,,
,, Zephyr Cloth	,, 11	,, ,,
,, Silk	,, 25	,, ,,

Ten per Cent. Discount for Cash.

PATTERNS AND SIMPLE INSTRUCTIONS FOR SELF MEASUREMENT POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

BADHAM, PILE & CO.
BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

READY-MADE SHIRTS.

A LARGE and varied stock of our celebrated Perfect Fitting Shirts always ready for immediate use and from which an excellent fit can always be selected.

QUALITIES RECOMMENDED.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Fine Strong Long Cloth, Cambric fronts, &c., for wearing under Uniform or the ordinary Patrol Jacket	...6 for 22 8	The Oxford Cloth, strongly recommended as a cool, absorbing and Shrinkless Shirt. We keep the genuine, original, best and only reliable material. Many imitations of this famous cloth are in the market under different names...	...6 for 36 0
Best Long Cloth, Linen Fronts and Cuffs, Three Fold Linen Fronts and wrists, fronts quite plain, highly recommended for general wear	...6 for 28 0	Best Wove Flannel, nothing Superior procurable, thoroughly Shrunk	...6 for 52 0
Ditto ditto with Collars attached ...	,, 31 0	Silk and Wool, thoroughly Shrunk, comfortable, absorbent and non-irritating...	6 for 52 0
Best Extra Superfine, made of the best and finest Long Cloth and Linen	...6 for 31 0	Spun Silk, the very best, white or neat, fancy stripes...	...6 for 70 0
Ditto ditto with Collars attached ...	,, 34 0		
Best French Printed Cambric, with Collars attached, a splendid assortment of all the newest designs always in Stock	...6 for 30 0		

ASQUITH AND LORD,
SHIRT-MAKERS.

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

IN consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature

"LEA & PERRINS,"

without which no bottle of the original
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

PROOF CARRIES CONVICTION.

What do the Authorities say?

"THE TIMES" says "All pretences of Quacks about refining it, and making it palatable are mere moonshine."

THOMAS M. S. LOCKE, Esq., "Can confidently recommend Mr. Moller's Oil as of exceptional purity."

DR. M. DOMETT STONE says "It is more palatable and far more efficacious."

DR. JOHN C. THOROGOOD says "It is thoroughly trustworthy and pure."

DR. A. H. HASSELL, "It is remarkably free from unpleasant taste and odour."

"THE INDIAN MEDICAL GAZETTE" says, "Superior to any we have *ever* seen."

HORATIO STOKES, Esq., Gibraltar, "Finds it excellent."

DR. LEWIS A. SAYRE says "In every respect all that could be wished."

DR. GEORGE H. CYSTER, "I have used it *extensively* and seen the most marked and satisfactory results."

"THE HOMŒOPATHIC WORLD":"It is an Oil of the very finest quality.'

DR. C. HARRER "Obtained the most satisfactory results."

DR. CHARLES R. DRYSDALE, "Moller's is excellent."

DR. ABOTTS, "Productive of more immediate benefit than the other kinds."

DR. C. GIBSON pronounced "Moller's Cod Liver Oil to be the best extent."

"THE LANCET" says "It is one of the purest we have *ever* met with."

DR. C. H. RUDDOCK, "Patients who could not take Oil on account of unpalatableness, experienced no difficulty whatever in taking 'Moller's.'"

J. J. PEARSON, Esq., F. S. A., &c., of Umballa, says "I opened a bottle of your Oil the other day that had been Five years in the country, (India) and it was perfectly fresh and good, whereas Newfoundland oil would have been positively disgusting in as many month."

FOURTEEN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION JURIES have pronounced it unequalled, and have awarded the Highest Honours.

CAN WE SAY MORE? YES! WE SAY TRY IT!

Sold *only* in capsuled bottles, by all Chemists' and Storekeepers' Godowns.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY'S SPECIALITIES IN WATCHES.

THE RAILWAY WATCH.

AS SUPPLIED TO THE INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANIES.

This Watch, although in a German Silver Case, has an improved Patent Lever movement of the finest quality and strongest possible construction, we confidently recommend it to the notice of those of our Customers who require a Watch not easily disarranged by rough usage.

Price in German Silver Case, Cash ....Rs. 55
,, in Sterling Silver Case, Cash ....Rs. 68

WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRS EXECUTED ON THE PREMISES WITH CARE AND DESPATCH BY EXPERIENCED WORKMEN.
CHARGES MODERATE.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
IN ORDINARY,
TO H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K. C. S. I., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
Next door to National Bank
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA,
March 14, 1881.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
UNRIVALLED WATCHES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. are glad to inform their numerous constituents and the Public that, owing to the continually increasing sale of their watches, they are enabled to reduce their prices, by which means, together with the improvements lately added, they trust to secure a still greater sale for their goods.

GERMAN SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES, CRYSTAL FRONTS.

The Railway Watch, medium size	...Rs. 20
Do. ,, large size	... ,, 25 and 30
Do. ,, do. very superior	... ,, 40 and 50
The Celebrated Campaign Watch, the best time-piece for officers ...	... ,, 30 and 35
formerly sold at...	,, 40

ALL GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

SILVER WATCHES.

Gentlemen's open-faced cylinder	...Rs. 20, 25, 30 & 40
Hunting lever	... ,, 25, 30, 35, 40 & 50
Crystal-face keyless lever with movements like the "Campaign Watch"	Rs. 35 ... ,, 48
Hunting and half-hunting keyless lever	... ,, 45, 50 60. 75 & 90
Ladies' hunting and half-hunting, in great variety	... ,, 25 to 55
Plain half-hunting case, with gold winding button, the very finest finish	.. ,, 75

GOLD WATCHES.

Gentlemen's open-faced, of every size	...Rs. 50 to Rs. 150
Hunting, half-hunting, or crystal-faced keyless lever, plain, engineturned or chased ...	.. ,, 200 to 275
do. do. do. chronometer, in stout cases, with all the latest improvements, maximum variation, guaranteed not to exceed a minute per month	... ,, 250 to 340
Ladies' open-faced, of every size	... ,, 50 to 80
Hunting, small and medium sized, neatly finished	... ,, 65
Do. do. lever escapement	... ,, 70
Open-faced hunting, or half hunting, keyless, best finish	... ,, 120 to 175
Do. with compensation balance and extra stout case ...	... ,, 200 to 240

C. MARCKS & CO.
2, Rampart Row, Bombay. 1, East Street, Poona.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,
WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. FAVRE LEUBA beg to inform the public that they have just received a large stock of their so well-known

RAILWAY WATCHES.

In German Silver case with key at Rs. 40.
In German Silver case with key ,, 60 extra large & strong.
In German Silver case keyless ,, 60.
In fine Silver case with key ,, 60.
In fine Silver case keyless ,, 70.

These watches have an established reputation over all India, and can be confidently recommended to any one wanting a good and strong time-keeper.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

In open Crystal-faced German Silver case Rs. 25.
In Hunting cases ... ... ,, 30.
In semi-Hunting ... ... ,, 35.

It is impossible to buy a better watch for the price. Excellent time-keepers, durable, perfectly dust tight, they are the very watch for India, and a great boon to all those who use a watch, not as a luxury but as a necessity in life.

In order to protect these watches from inferior articles sold in the markets under similar names, we engrave or stamp our name on all of them.

2 years guarantee. Sent post free to any station in India.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK-MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER.

Constant Supplies of Millinery, &c., Received "Overland."
A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS ALWAYS ON HAND TO SELECT FROM.
Estimates for making up Dresses, &c., on application.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
Do. do. for "MOURNING."
Price Lists on application.
Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

PARELL ROAD COMMISSION STABLES,
NEAR SIR J. J. HOSPITAL.
ANOTHER FRESH ARRIVAL OF ARAB HORSES BY BUGGALOWS.
A LARGE NUMBER TO SELECT FROM.
EARLY INSPECTION INVITED.
FRAMJEE FURDOONJEE KOLAH,
Proprietor.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS MAKERS,
31, MEADOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

"BOOMER" PRESSES,
ADOPTED BY H. M.'s GOVERNMENT,
(OVER 6,000 SOLD)

CAN be worked by hand to a pressure of 300 tons and by power to 600 tons and upwards.

Specially-designed Presses for Cotton, Hides, Cloth Jute, Oil, Tobacco, &c., &c.

The Standard Oil Company of New York have "Boomer" Presses in use at their works.

AGENTS AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS IN BENGAL
BURN & COMPANY,
HOWRAH IRON WORKS, HOWRAH.

STEEL BOILERS.

DANIEL ADAMSON & Co.,
ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,
DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE,
Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of
BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION
AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.
BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON,
With rivet holes drilled by special system.

DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the last TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over

1,500 STEEL BOILERS
Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 250 lbs. per square inch.

ENGINES of all descriptions. THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878, and First Prize, Cincinatti, 1880, in competition with the Corliss and other Automatic expansion Engines.

Established] THE ONLY OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM OF THIS NAME. [1851

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press having leased from the *GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY* and the *BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY*, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices of Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any f the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertiser's business to the notice of the public.

Advertisers can select the stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having his business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

ecial arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay, B. Bunder.
Musjid ,,
Byculla
Chinchpoogly
Parel Station
Dadur
Sion
Coorla
Ghat-Cooper
Bhandoop
Tannah*
Deewa
Callian Junction*†
Titwalla
Khadawali
Wassind
Shapoor
Atgaum
Khurdee
Kussarah*
Egutpoorah*
Ghotee
Bailgaum
Deolalee B. Siding
Nassick Rd*
Kheirwadee
Niphar
Lassulgaum
Munmar
Nandgaum*
Naidongree
Chalisgaum
Kujgaum
Galna
Pachora
Myjee
Mussawud
Sisowlee
Julgaum

Bhadli
Bhosawul Junction*‡
Sowda
Nimborah
Raver
Khanapur
Burhanpur
Chandnee
Mandwa
Dongergaum
Bagmar
Khundwa*†
Jawar
Beerh
Singaji
Harsud
Kirkeam
Bheringee
Hurda*
Timoornee
Pagdhal
Sewnee
Dharam Khundi
Dularia
Etarsee for Hoshengabad
Rampur
Bagra
Semri
Sohagpore*¶
Paparia (for Pachmari)
Bankeri
Babai
Gadawara
Bohanee
Kureli (for Saugor)
Nursingpore
Kuruk Bail

Chindwara
Satari
Shapura
Mirganj (for Marble Rocks)
Nagpoor
Hula Gate
Budlapoor
Wangni
Narel
Chinchowli
Kurjut*†
Padesdari
Khandalla
Lanowlee*
Karli
Kurkulla
Tulligaun
Salaivadi
Kirkee
Poona†¶¶
Loonee
Ooroolee
Yeoat
Kheirgaum
Patus
Dhond†
Borebail
Decksal and Bheegwan
Kartruz
Poomulwaree
Warrengaum
Nargaum
Khankeer
Mulkapoor
Biswa Bridge
Nandoora
Jullum†
Sheagaum*

Parus
Dapki
Akola
Boregaum
Katipurna
Moortizapoor
Mohona
Koorun
Budnaira*
Malker
Chandoor
Damergaum
Poolgaum
Dygaum
Wurdah†
Pownar
Sindee
Boree
Kapri
Saigaon
Jehwoor
Keim
Barsee Road*
Marheh
Unger
Mohol
Packney
Sholapoor*‡
Hoodgee
Kurubgam
Doodneh
Goodoor
Goolburga
Shahabad*†‡
Wadi
Nulwar
Yedagherry
Sydapore Road
Kistna
Chicksagore
Raichore*†

* Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for Lines.
‡ From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments.
¶ 30 minutes for Dinner. ¶¶ 40 minutes for Dinner.

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

Colaba
Church Gate Street
Marine Lines
Churney Rd.
Grant Road
Mahaluxmee
Parell
Dadur
Mahim
Bandora
Andaree
Goregaum
Berewlee (Dysur)
Bhynder
Bassein Road
Veraur
Sopalla
Palghur

Boisur
Wangaum
Danoo Road
Goolwood
Wewjee
Sunjan
Bheelar
Damaun Rd.
Oodwara
Pardee
Bulsar
Dongree
Beeleemora
Umulsar
Nowsaree
Murolee
Sucheen
Surat*¶
Amrolee
Sion

Keem
Palonee
Unclesur
Broach*
Chumargaum
Pallej
Meagaum
Kurwan
Mundala
Dubhoe
Bhadurpore
Etola
Baroda*
Bajwa
Wassud
Nowley
Anand
Bhaluj
Oomret
Dakor

Thasra
Pali
Borchavi
Nuriad
Mehmoodabad
Bar[illegible]ee
Ahmedabad*†
Sabu muttee
Ambli Road
Sanund
Charolee
Jackwara
Veerumgaum
Jhond
Patree
Kharraghora
Sabli Road
Lillapore Rd
Luctor
Wadwan

* Refreshmen Rooms. † Juncti for Lines.
minutes for Tiffin.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every discription of PROPERTY and RISKS at the usual Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE.

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER, 1879.

ANNUAL INCOME	£1,305,500
FIRE RESERVE	£1,350,000
LIFE & ANNUITY RESERVE	£3,051,921
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS	£6,247,220

FIRE Insurnaces granted on most favourable terms.

LIFE rates for Indian Residence will be found to compare very favourably with those of any first class office.

For Tables and Prospectus apply to
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Agents.

NOTICES.

HOWARD'S GENUINE QUININE received direct from the manufacturers in 1 oz. vials. Price Rs. 9 per vial.
WARDEN & Co.
14, Meadow Street, Fort.

CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS,

WEIGHING 80 lbs., Price Rs. 75, Can be had at short notice on application, accompanied by remmittance in full, to
The AGENT, ELGIN MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.

MINTON'S TILES.

MINTON'S ENCAUSTIC and MOSAIC FLOORING TILES for Halls, Verandas, Staircase, Landings, Bath Rooms and Fireplaces. For particulars and prices apply to
DAVID GOSTLING, Architect,
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